

Russia Ignores King's Appeal

Hussein on His Own Against Iraq

By Stephens Broening

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union has made it plain that it will not use its influence to help King Hussein in his dispute with Iraq over the Palestinian guerrillas, Western diplomatic sources said today.

As a result, the sources said, Hussein is under pressure to seek the best arrangement he can on his own with Iraq, which is threatening to use force to protect the guerrillas in their conflict with the king.

A joint attack by Iraq and the guerrillas, the sources said, would make Hussein's position extremely precarious.

Iraq has at least 12,000 troops in Jordan, and some Western estimates put the strength of Iraq forces there at as much as 18,000 men. Iraq depends almost exclusively on the Russians for its arms supplies.

The king tried to enlist Soviet support last week after Iraq's ultimatum to Jordan to leave the guerrillas alone or face Iraqi intervention.

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U.S. 'Disappointed' by Israel; Hopeful Talks Will Resume

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP).—U.S. officials cautioned today against regarding the Middle East peace talks as hopeless now that Israel has decided against participating in them until "the original situation" is restored at the Suez Canal.

The officials said they were disappointed at the Israeli decision, but chose to view it as just a delay to the resumption of talks.

Indications were that the United States will undertake a major diplomatic effort to get the talks going among the various foreign ministers when they gather in New York for the United Nations General Assembly session on Sept. 15.

Nothing should be considered irreparable at least until then, Washington officials stressed. The 90-day cease-fire period would then be a week short of the halfway mark.

At the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., press spokesman Ron Ziegler said the Israeli decision would "apparently... mean some delay—we are hopeful that the talks will start soon. We will continue to make every effort to work out these problems."

Two Aspects Noted

Nothing that there are two aspects to the U.S.-sponsored agreement, the cease-fire and the military standstill in the Suez Canal area, he said. "We believe both sides should abide by both of them."

Diplomatic observers noted that the Israeli move seemed to step up the pressure on Washington to get the Egyptians and the Russians to withdraw the Soviet anti-aircraft missiles introduced into the standstill zone at the Suez Canal since the cease-fire went into effect Aug. 7.

U.S. officials said they considered their efforts to "rectify" the violations of the standstill to be a "continuing matter." State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said on Friday that U.S. diplomats were "seeking rectification" in Moscow and Cairo, but he refused to be drawn out on what was meant by "rectification."

In the way, yesterday's Israeli government communiqué was no more explicit on that point than the ambiguous American statements have been. The Israelis said, "So long as the cease-fire standstill agreement is not observed in its entirety, and the original situation restored, Israel will not be able to take part in these talks."

Israel Reply

The Israelis themselves have answered Egyptian accusations of violating the standstill by saying that they were only performing "maintenance" on Israeli fortifications.

This seems to open the way for loopholes in what constitutes rectifying the "original situation" on the Egyptian-held side of the canal.

Israeli sources said they expected Washington to continue pressing the Russians to rectify the violations and that the key question seemed to be how actively the Americans would pursue the matter.

Israel directly accused the Egyptians of violating the agreement. But, it was noted that the Israelis seemed to be following the American lead in refraining from accusing the Russians of any violation.

The Israeli communiqué also authorized the Israeli peace-talk representative, Ambassador Yosef Tekoah, to return to New York and to inform UN peace negotiators.

President Charles Helou today instructed his ambassador in Washington, Najat Kabbani, to pursue Lebanon's complaint against Israel, which led to a session of the UN Security Council last yesterday.

The council voted unanimously with the United States alone abstaining, for a resolution demanding Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Israeli Deputy Ambassador Shabtai Rosenne described the intrusion as a "minor patrolling incident" and said that the Israelis had already withdrawn their troops from Lebanese territory.

Explaining his abstention, U.S. Ambassador William Bufum said that the resolution was not only passing judgment on the principle that Israeli troops should be withdrawn, but on whether the statements of Lebanon and Israel were authentic.

Patrol Kills 3 Arabs

TEL AVIV, Sept. 6 (UPI).—An Israeli Army patrol killed two Arabs from the occupied Gaza Strip town of Rafah in a clash during the night near the Israeli kibbutz of Mir Yitzhak, a military spokesman said.

The Rafah Arabs apparently were intent on robbery, he said.

Egypt 'Expected' Israeli Balk, Fears Attack on Rocket Sites

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Israel's decision to withdraw from peace talks under the recent American peace initiative came as no surprise to the Egyptian government tonight.

"Israel has been squirming since the United States pressured it into talks," one official said. "They have been looking for ways to halt any progress in negotiations and this came as no surprise."

Other officials viewed the Israeli announcement as another step toward what they say will be a pre-emptive military strike against Egyptian missile batteries near the Suez Canal.

Egypt officials have viewed repeated Israeli charges of Arab cease-fire violations as a pretext for halting the talks.

Although officials publicly expressed the official attitude on the Israeli decision, many privately said that they were surprised that Israel had gone so far.

These officials said that it was still unclear if Israel meant to torpedo the peace initiative or whether it was a ploy to press the United States for greater support.

To each Israeli violation charge, Egypt has replied that it was a Tel Aviv trick to halt the talks. Cairo, which has also accused Israel of violating the cease-fire, said that Israel was not interested in peace but was still following expansionist aims.

Increasing numbers of government officials said that they feared an Israeli aerial strike against Egyptian missile batteries. The semi-official newspaper, Al-Ahram, said today that the United States was supplying Israel with air-to-ground missiles to do the job.

Donald Bergus, chief U.S. diplomatic representative here, will fly to Washington Tuesday to present the Cairo assessment of the situation to Washington.

Egypt told the United States yesterday that it was not building new missile emplacements along the Suez Canal, merely moving existing ones for protection from possible Israeli attacks.

A memorandum was issued by the Cairo Foreign Ministry in reply to a U.S. State Department statement on Sept. 3 charging that Egypt had violated the 90-day standstill agreement.

The document, according to diplomatic sources at the United Nations, pointed out that Israeli charges of Egyptian violations were part of Israel's "maneuvers to avoid starting serious and substantive talks" with Gennar V. Jarring, the UN peace mediator.

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No Decision by Swiss

BERN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Swiss Cabinet ended a four-hour special meeting here tonight to discuss the hijacking of a Swissair DC-8, but took no decisions, a government spokesman said.

Swiss Chancellor Karl Huber said Cabinet ministers had responded with indignation to the hijacking.

"The cabinet will meet again tomorrow morning," an official spokesman said.

Woman Hijacker Identified

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6 (AP).—An official in charge of air traffic security in Holland said tonight that Spotland Yard had told him the name of a woman hijacker on the El Al plane was Leila Khaled. Her age was 24 and she was born in Haifa.

The name of the young co-hijacker who was killed was not yet known, he said.

Both traveled on Honduras passports under false names, said A. J. Fonteyn, chairman of the National Commission for Security in Civil Air Traffic.

Spotland Yard also told him it was very difficult to interview the woman because "she is weak and faints constantly," he said.

Mr. Fonteyn said the two hijackers came from Frankfurt by Lufthansa and had booked passage for South America via Amsterdam and New York. In Amsterdam they took the El Al line as transit passengers.

He pointed out that international air traffic conventions did not allow checking of transit passengers, but added that El Al had its own security measures.

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CAIRO CONFERENCE—Arab League Secretary General Abdel Khalek Hassouna (left) confers with Abdel Salam el-Samarawi of Iraq, president of the emergency session of the Arab League, in Cairo to discuss the Jordanian-Palestinian guerrilla crisis.

Jordan Army Quits Amman

(Continued from Page 1)

field Amman radio interrupted its programs to broadcast, said the Palestine Armed Struggle Command would be responsible for security of citizens and property.

The guerrilla chiefs said they expected the authorities to carry out what they have announced regarding the removal of Jordan Army forces from the capital, so that the armed forces and the resistance can take up positions side by side.

Political sources said the withdrawal was the first real de-escalation in the crisis and raised hopes that there could be full discussions between the guerrillas and authorities to re-establish the peace agreement that followed heavy fighting last June.

Since the assassination attempt, when armed men shot up Hussein's motorcade as he drove to Amman airport, the capital has lived like a city under siege. Roads have been deserted and schools and businesses closed. Guests in the city's luxury Intercontinental Hotel spent Friday night in the basement as guns pounded in the darkness.

Yesterday's Al-Fatah newspaper said: "The authorities want calm and stability to return to the country that the people may enjoy a normal way of life. We say exactly the same."

"But the army has to withdraw from all parts of the city and its surroundings and the traitors and those who ordered artillery fire on the citizens must be brought to trial."

Commenting on the statement by the Palestinian central committee, Premier Abdel Moineh Rifai said: "National awareness will succeed in unifying our ranks and restoring Iraq."

Arabs Hijack Four Jets But Bid on El Al Craft Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

mid-24s—jumped to their feet and tried to force their way into the pilot's cabin. The man waved a pistol. The girl brandished hand grenades. An El Al steward, armed, jumped the man. In the gun duel, bullets stung in the pressurized plane.

Then passengers jumped the girl. They pounded her with their fists. They pulled at her. A passenger reportedly held the girl's arms to try to keep her from arming the grenades.

By sheer weight and numbers, the enraged passengers bore the girl down, sat on her and bound her arms and legs with neckties.

It was later reported the woman hijacker suffered several broken ribs.

The steward, blood streaming down his head, reportedly from a head wound, staggered down the aisle. He was identified as Shlomo Vider and, according to some reports, actually was a security agent, working as a steward.

The male hijacker slumped to the floor, fatally wounded.

The pilot, by sharp banks of the jet, had sought to throw the hijackers off balance, perhaps a routine worked out by El Al security. El Al jets reportedly carry two armed guards on all flights.

When the sound of battle died and the pilot announced an emergency landing at London, the passengers began to sing Israeli folk songs.

Mrs. Florence Morton-Krasser, of Cleveland, said she sat just behind the would-be hijackers. "They were about 24 or 25 years old. One of them was a girl and she was very attractive with long black hair."

"The Ohio woman said: 'The girl had two hand grenades. The man began to make animal noises and rushed toward the control cabin,' she said. 'The rest of the people in the aircraft were hampered by the food wagon.'"

She said some of the passengers heard five shots, others seven or eight.

"A young American passenger in the first-class compartment jumped up and grabbed the girl by the wrists and threw her to the floor," she said. "He was really brave."

After the plane made a bumpy landing at London's Heathrow Airport, police removed the body of the hijacker and put the wounded into ambulances. Then the passengers crowded down the steps singing and clapping their hands.

El Al readied a standby crew to fly the passengers on to New York.

A spokesman in Amman said the hijackers of the TWA jet would hold a press conference "somewhere in Jordan" tomorrow morning.

A FFIP statement said the hijacking of the TWA plane was part of the organization's war against U.S. interests throughout the world in retaliation against America's support of Israel.

The hijacking is also in line with FFIP's bid to sabotage the current American sponsored efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the statement said.

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Top School Officials in South Quitting Over Desegregation

By James T. Wooten

ATLANTA, Sept. 6 (NYT).—At least 200 school superintendents in the Deep South have vacated their posts in the past two years, and state education officials are blaming desegregation pressures for most of the departures.

Bomb Rocks Building That Holds Manson

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (UPI).—A bomb exploded on the sixth floor of the Hall of Justice adjacent to the district attorney's office early yesterday, blowing out a concrete wall and causing extensive flooding but no injuries. Charles Manson, a defendant in the Tate murder trial, is in the jail that occupies the building's upper stories.

The blast, which tore through plumbing and a six-inch water main, spewed water from the sixth to the first floors of the building. The sheriff's office said the bomb had been placed outside a restroom next to the office of District Attorney Evelle J. Younger. Fire officials estimated damage at up to \$100,000.

A jail official said, "The blast awakened all the prisoners. They are housed on the tenth to 14th floors of the 15-story building. A man phoned the county offices two minutes after the blast to warn that an explosion would occur within three minutes. Mr. Younger said he did not know whether whoever planted the bomb mis-timed it or whether the call was coincidental."

A deputy whose office is on the second floor said that when the bomb went off at 12:55 a.m. "we all ran out of our office with our pistols drawn."

Prosecutor Shifted
The chief prosecutor in the Tate trial was removed from the case Friday, ostensibly because the 32-year-old trial is lasting longer than expected.

District Attorney Younger said the services of Aaron Stovitz were required as head of the district attorney's trial section.

It was believed, however, that Mr. Stovitz's superiors were unhappy with news stories recently quoting the prosecutor as having described defendant Susan Atkins as "a better actress than Sarah Bernhardt" and with an interview he allegedly gave the Rolling Stone's newspaper.

Mr. Younger reportedly ordered both Mr. Stovitz and his fellow prosecutor, Vincent T. Bugliosi, not to make any public statements about the case.

Mr. Stovitz has been replaced by Donald Musich, a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and De Paul Law School.

Witness on Manson
In another development, a youth who says he saw Manson carrying the gun used to shoot Jay Sebring was judged competent Friday to testify in the Tate trial, even though he is undergoing psychiatric tests.

The prosecution called Michael Hendricks, 18, to testify that he saw Manson holding a .22-caliber long-barreled revolver at the Spahn ranch.

The defense objected, pointing out that he is undergoing a 90-day observation at a state hospital, where he was sent by the California Youth Authority. However, after an hour-long hearing outside the presence of the jury, Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older ruled that the youth was capable of testifying.

6 Near-Hits Daily In U.S. Aviation

TORONTO, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—An average of six near-miss collisions are reported every day in air corridors over the United States, according to the U.S. Air Force.

Calling for better air traffic control systems, Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans told an international air show here that more than 3,000 flights in the Chicago, Washington and New York areas were delayed every month because of inadequate control facilities. He suggested that one answer to overburdened airport facilities lay in developing aircraft capable of short or vertical takeoffs and landings.

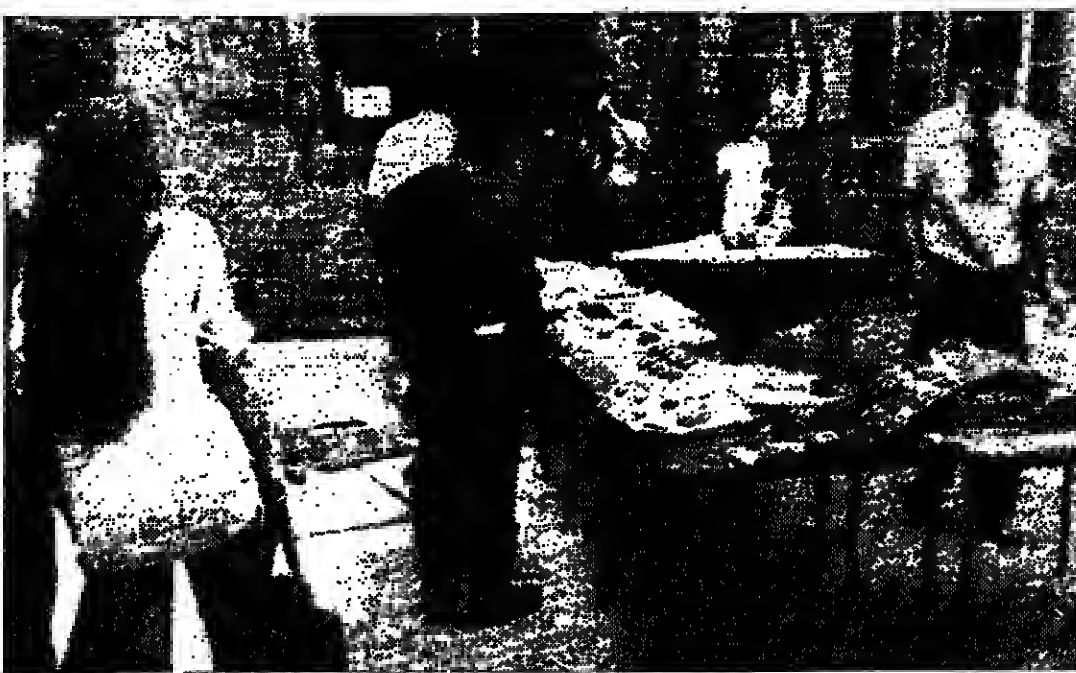
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PANTHERS GATHER—A long table covered with pamphlets was set up in a Philadelphia churchyard as participants registered for a Black Panther-sponsored convention held this weekend at Temple University after clearing legal hurdles.

Get Guns, Panthers Urged: 'Only Good Pigs Are Dead'

By Bernard Nossiter

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Nearly 5,000 cheering and whistling persons, mostly young and mostly black, were exhorted to get guns and kill authorities because they have "forfeited all claims" on humanity.

This was the keynote as the Black Panthers opened their "Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention" yesterday in a city already troubled by shootings between blacks and police.

Despite the inflamed rhetoric, the opening day was surprisingly peaceful. The police, embittered over last weekend's killing of one officer and the wounding of six others, have adopted a low profile. No uniforms were visible around the convention hall on the Temple University campus or the nearby church where delegates are registering, although a few plainclothesmen trying to look like the "revolutionaries" were on hand.

The Panthers in turn are frisking everyone for weapons and drugs. The establishment of this city, where the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Constitution were drafted in the late 18th century, has tried to avoid confrontation.

Bottle Throwing
[However, shouting Negro militants threw bottles and surged around police cars after last night's Panther rally, Reuters reported. About 300 people ran through the streets of the black ghetto, cheered by most bystanders. No arrests or injuries were reported.]

On Friday, federal Judge John P. Sullivan issued an injunction prohibiting police from interfering with the constitutional rights of the Panthers and four other militant groups.

Moreover, leaders of the business community put public and private pressure on local politicians who had considered canceling the convention.

Withstanding the Heat
In South Carolina and Mississippi, there is no precise accounting of the turnover rate, but estimates from school officials in those states indicate that about 25 men have resigned in each state in the last two years, a considerably lower pace than in the other states. There are 150 districts in Mississippi and 93 in South Carolina.

"I think it's because Mississippi has been on the hot seat for so long, the superintendents who were going to resign resigned a long time ago and those who could stand the heat are still around," said Mercer Miller, an assistant superintendent in Gulfport, Miss.

The lower percentages in South Carolina, described as "only negligible beyond normal turnover" by one state official, could be a reflection of the notable lack of desegregation pressures on that state until the last year.

"We've been hurt by the loss of a lot of good, solid experienced people," Mr. Dunn said. "But here in Louisiana, at least, we've been able to fill the gap pretty well."

Taking Refuge on Campus
Georgia's state superintendent, Jack P. Nix, is not as confident. "The thing that concerns me," Mr. Nix said recently, "is the retention of good school administrators throughout out state. That is the real problem."

The superintendents who resigned have taken refuge on college and university campuses, consulting concerns and in a variety of other endeavors, including stock brokerage.

Regardless of their persuasion on the issue of segregation versus integration, most Southerners involved in public education seem to agree that superintendents have indeed found themselves frequently caught between their consciences and their communities or the federal government.

So intense was that pressure for one superintendent in Mississippi that, last year, he chose to end his career, not by resigning, but by suicide.

Meany Says Labor Seeks More 'Pie'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said U.S. workers will fight at the bargaining table for big pay increases.

He declared in a statement prepared for Labor Day, tomorrow, that American workers are angry over President Nixon's economic policies, which he said benefit big business but take away jobs and cut paychecks.

"The only answer to maldistribution of the wealth American workers help create," Mr. Meany said, "is to give workers a bigger share of the pie. And, in a single sentence, that's what organized workers are going to be seeking in collective bargaining this year—a bigger share of the pie."

Mrs. Johnson Recalls Fears At Thought of Another Term

By Henry Raymont

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—"I do not know whether we can endure another four-year term in the presidency. I use the word 'endure' in Webster's own meaning, 'to last, remain, continue in the same state without perishing.' I face the prospect of another campaign like an open-end stay in a concentration camp."

Thus did Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson express in March, 1967, her feelings about her husband making another try for the White House in 1968. Her anguish was to continue until the President announced his decision to retire on the night of March 31, 1968.

The agony, the doubts and the final resolution are told by Mrs. Johnson in a private journal she kept while she was the nation's First Lady, from Nov. 22, 1963, to Jan. 20, 1969. The journal will be published in November as "Lady Bird Johnson: A White House Diary" by Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

The 350,000-word volume, based on tape-recordings Mrs. Johnson made almost every day during her five years at the White House, is the first personal journal written by the wife of a President while in office since the memoirs of Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, were published in 1840. Mrs. Johnson said recently she modeled her journal on Mrs. Adams's.

Mrs. Johnson's diary sets forth deep feelings about the people and events that shaped the Johnson administration. They also give glimpses of her struggle to share her husband's public duties without neglecting her daughters, and they illuminate the struggle to choose between Washington's glamour and the peace of Texas and the LBJ Ranch.

The journal details her family's shock after President Kennedy's assassination, President Johnson's ambivalence toward some officials he inherited from the Kennedy days and his devotion to civil rights and the promise of the Great Society. It recalls Mrs. Johnson's work in conservation and urban beautification, and it recounts how the strains of the Vietnam war turned the White House into a center of bitter controversy.

Mrs. Johnson's account of her husband's decision to retire conforms generally to what the President himself said in a television interview last Dec. 27. But she adds intimate glimpses of the conflicts that led to that decision.

The First Lady, who had urged her husband to run against Barry Goldwater in 1964, found three years later that "the bounce, the laughter, the teasing quality in Lyndon" had begun to fade under tensions.

U.S. Investigating NAACP Complaint on Miss. Textbooks
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The U.S. Office of Education is investigating the alleged transfer of 800 textbooks from a Mississippi public school to an all-white private school.

A spokesman said Friday that a civil rights group charged that the Jackson, Miss., school system gave the books to the new Woodland Hills Academy.

The Justice Department said that it planned no immediate action in the case but noted that the NAACP in Jackson was preparing action to block the transfer.



Mrs. Johnson in 1967.

Young Bids Blacks Use Ballot Power

By Thomas A. Johnson

ATLANTA, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Declaring that black people "are moving toward a new unity," the National Urban League's executive director, Whitney M. Young Jr., urged delegates to the International Congress of African People yesterday to "put the cause of our people ahead of any [political] party" and to be "relatively independent" in voting patterns.

A two-thirds majority is required to put the rule into effect. If this move failed by a substantial margin, Senate leaders might lay the proposed amendment aside because of the pressure of other legislation.

However, Sen. Bayh said that he intended to do everything he could to get an "up-or-down" vote on the amendment.

He said that he had talked with the majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and that Sen. Mansfield indicated that the Senate might go to a two-shift schedule, working on electoral reform in the daytime and other legislation at night.

Under the existing presidential election system, each state has many electoral votes as it has Senate and House members and the candidate receiving a majority of the electoral vote is the winner.

If no candidate gets a majority of the electoral vote, the election is decided in the House with each state delegation having one vote.

The direct election plan provides that the winner will be the candidate receiving 40 percent or more of the popular vote nationwide. If no candidate gets 40 percent, a runoff election would be held between the two top candidates.

Alternative proposals that Sen. Bayh said he expected to be offered include a plan for dividing each state's electoral vote among the candidates in proportion to the popular vote they receive and another providing for election of two electors in each state on a state-wide basis and the rest by districts corresponding to congressional districts.

Faithless Elector
Still a third-world abolish the office of elector and provide for the automatic counting of each state's electoral vote. This would end the problem of the "faithless" elector who votes for a candidate other than the popular vote winner in his state.

All these proposals have support in the Senate. The proportional vote plan failed by only one vote in the Judiciary Committee. The committee then approved the direct election plan, 11 to 6.

However, two of the committee members who voted for it, Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R., Mich., and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D., Md., have objected to the proposed amendment's runoff election provision.

They will try to eliminate the runoff and provide instead that, if no candidate gets 40 percent of the popular vote, the winner will be determined by the present electoral college count from among the top two contenders.

Lindsay 'Startled' By Resignation of Top Policeman
NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP).—Mayor John V. Lindsay announced the resignation of Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary yesterday and said that he was "startled" by the decision.

An aide to Mr. Lindsay told newsmen that Mr. Leary telephoned the mayor at 4 p.m. Friday and quit. Neither he nor the mayor gave any explanation and Mr. Leary was not available for comment.

There were reports at City Hall that Mr. Leary, 59, planned to take over the security operations of a major department store chain.

Mr. Leary was paid \$41,000 a year as head of the 31,000-man police force, the largest in the United States.

Agnew's Son, 24, Leaves His Wife; Resents Column
TOWSON, Md., Sept. 6 (NYT).—James Rand Agnew, 24, son of the Vice-President, said yesterday he has separated from his wife and 3-year-old daughter and is working as a weight-lifting instructor in a health center here.

The younger Agnew, a Vietnam veteran known as Randy, denied "the implications" of a syndicated column by Jack Anderson about his relationship with a male bartender with whom he lived for about six weeks in nearby Baltimore after separating from his wife, Ann, 22. He said he moved about a month ago to this suburban community, his father's home town.

Mr. Anderson column said that the Vice-President, who has an image as a stern and conventional man, "is deeply troubled" about the break-up of his son's marriage. The Vice-President's office refused to comment.

Reached yesterday at the Holiday Health Center here, Randy Agnew confirmed that he had lived until about a month ago in a room at the Baltimore home of Buddy Eash, 27, the co-owner of a downtown beauty salon, "while my place out here in Towson was being fixed up."

He said he is supporting his wife and child and that no divorce papers had been filed.

7 Slain in Canada; Hunt On for Killer And Boy Hostage
CRESTON, British Columbia, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police searched rugged hills near the Canadian-U.S. border today for a gunman who killed seven members of two farm families, butchered the bodies and apparently took a 7-year-old boy hostage.

The victims were slain early yesterday with a 7-mm Mauser rifle, the police said. Most were mutilated with a knife. One terrified young girl raced to a neighbor's house and described the slaying of her mother and sister, the police said.

Most of the 200 residents of the West Creston rural area where the slayings occurred fled to homes of friends in Creston, across the Kootenay River in southeastern British Columbia. The residents who remained are heavily armed, the police said.

The police issued a statement from Creston to discuss environmental and related problems with former Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander, now chairman of the Swedish Environmental Council, and other officials. Mr. Hicel will also visit Norway on his seven-day Scandinavian tour.

Hicel Visits Sweden
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hicel arrived here yesterday from Finland to discuss environmental and related problems with former Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander, now chairman of the Swedish Environmental Council, and other officials. Mr. Hicel will also visit Norway on his seven-day Scandinavian tour.

Predicting Hard Battle

Bayh Sees 55 Senate Votes To Abolish Electoral College

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., said yesterday that there now were 55 to 60 solid Senate votes for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the President by direct popular vote.

Although this is short of the required three-fourths majority, Sen. Bayh said that there was a possibility of getting the votes of as many as 75 of the 100 senators. The proposed amendment, approved by the House a year ago by a 339-70 vote, will be the first order of business when the Senate returns on Tuesday from its Labor Day recess.

"I think we are going to have a very hard-fought battle, and it could be lengthy. But in the end, I think we are going to pass it," said Sen. Bayh, chief Senate sponsor of the direct election proposal.

Opponents plan to offer several substitute proposals. But Sen. Bayh told a news conference that he expected that they would be rejected.

If it appears, after about two weeks of debate, that filibuster is being used, Sen. Bayh said, a attempt may be made to invoke cloture.

A two-thirds majority is required to put the rule into effect. If this move failed by a substantial margin, Senate leaders might lay the proposed amendment aside because of the pressure of other legislation.

However, Sen. Bayh said that he intended to do everything he could to get an "up-or-down" vote on the amendment.

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Nixon Gears Up Welfare Drive
SAN CLEMENTE, Sept. 6 (UPI).—President Nixon returns to Washington today to launch a concerted campaign to push his \$4.1-billion family assistance program through a reluctant Senate.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President was somewhat encouraged by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's pledge to get it out of the Senate Finance Committee, where Republican members have been among its most adamant opponents.

The President spent a short time in his office at the Western White House yesterday, winding up affairs of his 18-day stay at San Clemente. He then joined his family and a few "close" friends at this ocean-side villa for some relaxation.

Lindsay 'Startled' By Resignation of Top Policeman
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Mr. Leary was paid \$41,000 a year as head of the 31,000-man police force, the largest in the United States.

Agnew's Son, 24, Leaves His Wife; Resents Column
TOWSON, Md., Sept. 6 (NYT).—James Rand Agnew, 24, son of the Vice-President, said yesterday he has separated from his wife and 3-year-old daughter and is working as a weight-lifting instructor in a health center here.

The younger Agnew, a Vietnam veteran known as Randy, denied "the implications" of a syndicated column by Jack Anderson about his relationship with a male bartender with whom he lived for about six weeks in nearby Baltimore after separating from his wife, Ann, 22. He said he moved about a month ago to this suburban community, his father's home town.

Mr. Anderson column said that the Vice-President, who has an image as a stern and conventional man, "is deeply troubled" about the break-up of his son's marriage. The Vice-President's office refused to comment.

Reached yesterday at the Holiday Health Center here, Randy Agnew confirmed that he had lived until about a month ago in a room at the Baltimore home of Buddy Eash, 27, the co-owner of a downtown beauty salon, "while my place out here in Towson was being fixed up."

He said he is supporting his wife and child and that no divorce papers had been filed.

7 Slain in Canada; Hunt On for Killer And Boy Hostage
CRESTON, British Columbia, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police searched rugged hills near the Canadian-U.S. border today for a gunman who killed seven members of two farm families, butchered the bodies and apparently took a 7-year-old boy hostage.

The victims were slain early yesterday with a 7-mm Mauser rifle, the police said. Most were mutilated with a knife. One terrified young girl raced to a neighbor's house and described the slaying of her mother and sister, the police said.

Most of the 200 residents of the West Creston rural area where the slayings occurred fled to homes of friends in Creston, across the Kootenay River in southeastern British Columbia. The residents who remained are heavily armed, the police said.

The police issued a statement from Creston to discuss environmental and related problems with former Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander, now chairman of the Swedish Environmental Council, and other officials. Mr. Hicel will also visit Norway on his seven-day Scandinavian tour.

Hicel Visits Sweden
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hicel arrived here yesterday from Finland to discuss environmental and related problems with former Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander, now chairman of the Swedish Environmental Council, and other officials. Mr. Hicel will also visit Norway on his seven-day Scandinavian tour.

U.S. to Send New F-111s to Its NATO Unit

Deployment Slated To Start This Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force will begin deploying its new strategic F-111 fighter-bombers to Europe this week to bolster NATO forces, Defense Department sources have disclosed.

Two F-111s will be flown to Britain this week and by the end of December a full squadron of 24 planes will have been delivered to the U.S. Air Force at Upper Heyford.

The air force refused to confirm or deny the report that deployment will begin this week.

The move was first announced a year ago and was to have been completed last spring, but troubles with the controversial swing-wing plane delayed initial deliveries until this month.

At the time of its original announcement, the air force said the transfer of F-111s to Britain was part of the overall U.S. plan to modernize forces in Europe.

The present 332-plane F-111 fleet has been grounded since last December after one of the planes crashed when its wing fell off.

The air force expects to have more than 200 of the planes back to service by the end of the year, with the rest of the fleet ready by next spring or summer. Each plane has been put through a series of ground "torque" tests by its manufacturer, General Dynamics Corp., to test wing stress. As of last Tuesday, 109 planes had completed the tests, including 33 that have already been returned to the fleet for operational use.

The bomber version of the F-111, which is going to Europe, is capable of firing air-to-ground nuclear missiles.

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NASA Withdraws Big Order From GE, Gives It to a Rival

By William M. Jones

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration last night reversed its April 8 award of a \$50 million experimental satellite contract to the General Electric Co. and gave it instead to the Fairchild Hiller Corp.

A special panel appointed by NASA Administrator Thomas O. Paine voted unanimously to reverse the contract because of "technical superiority" which it said should have been attributed to Fairchild.

3 U.S. Astronauts Among Harmon Trophy Winners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Three U.S. astronauts, two British air force officers and a Norwegian woman pilot have been awarded the Harmon international aviation trophies for 1970.

The trophies were founded in 1926 by Clifford Harmon, pioneer American balloonist and aviator.

This year's winners are: Apollo astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins; members of the lunar landing mission, Squadron Leaders Thomas Lecky-Thompson and Graham Williams, pilots in the first transatlantic crossings by a fixed-wing vertical takeoff and landing plane, and Turi Widere, the first woman to become a regular airline pilot.

French Girl Wants To See N.J. Man Who Saved Her

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Fabienne Bourdon, the 24-year-old publicity agent whose suicide was thwarted through international telephone calls and police action, has told the newspaper France-Soir that she wants to hop onto an airplane to go to London to meet the U.S. businessman whose actions saved her life.

However, the paper did not report if and when of her proposed rendezvous with Neal Henry, 26, of Saddle Brook, N.J., who flew to London Friday night.

The two had seen each other off and on for three weeks recently in New York, the paper reported. It said that Miss Bourdon had told Mr. Henry that she planned to kill herself. However, the paper quoted her as saying the suicide attempt was a product of a nervous breakdown and not the result of a disappointment in love.

Hillier's final proposal, in view of minor cost differences between the two final offers.

Fairchild Hiller launched a campaign of opposition to the GE award as soon as it was made, charging that its competitor was allowed to turn its final bid in late, that technical details of Fairchild Hiller's proposals had been given to GE. It also suggested that NASA officials had conspired to favor a giant business company over a smaller firm.

GE 4th on Fortune List

According to government and industry procurement experts, the satellite contract reversal was the first time a major government agency had taken back a contract from one company and given it to its original competitor. According to Fortune magazine's annual list of the nation's 500 largest industrial firms, GE was fourth last year with sales of \$8.5 billion. Fairchild Hiller was 399th, with sales of \$314.8 million.

The key GE official involved called the NASA action incredible. Daniel J. Fink, vice-president and general manager of the GE Space Division in Valley Forge, Pa., said a NASA report on the decision "appears to clearly refute the original Fairchild Hiller allegations that led to this reconsideration," but substitutes the judgments of the new committee for that of the original, properly constituted source evaluation board and source selection authorities.

"We expect to carefully review the complete report... and we have asked NASA officials for a thorough debriefing. After this debriefing we will then determine our future course of action," he said.

The only appeal route open to GE would appear to be in the courts, since Mr. Paine's stated that the review committee report would be binding on the space agency.

Fairchild Hiller officials said they would go to work immediately on the program so the first experimental communications satellite under the contract could be launched on schedule in the spring of 1973.

John F. Dealy, a Fairchild Hiller vice-president, said, "It is a rare occasion when an administrative agency takes such courageous action." He said the decision meant Fairchild Hiller was "back into the big time with its first prime contract in five or six years."

Arizona Floods Kill 5

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 6 (AP).—Five persons drowned and hundreds of families were evacuated as torrential rains struck central Arizona. More than 250 families in suburban Scottsdale were evacuated from their homes after normally dry washes flooded and irrigation canal banks broke.



STOCKHOLM BLAZE—A fierce fire swept the four-story Ikea furniture showrooms late Saturday night, destroying the building; damage was put at \$10 million. Firemen did save the day's receipts: \$100,000. A neon light reportedly caused the fire.

U.S. Feminists Ask Reparations

Psychologists Accused of Warping Women

By Robert Reinhold

MIAMI BEACH, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Charging that modern psychotherapy has perpetuated male supremacy and contributed to mental illness among women, a group of women psychologists has demanded \$1 million in "reparations" from the American Psychological Association, the profession's main organization.

The demand was made before a stormy "town hall meeting" of the board of directors and members of the association, which is holding its 78th annual convention here. Along with \$2 other "reparations and motions regarding the status of women," the demand was not taken entirely seriously by the 2,000 or so members gathered in the main ballroom of the Hotel Plaza.

But the complaint of the women typifies a growing unhappiness—and one that is being taken with rising earnestness—over the attitude of the professions in general toward women. Psychology, they say, has a particularly crucial role.

Psychology not only discriminates against them in employment, they say, but also, as the study of human behavior, tends to perpetuate the sexist Freudian concept of women as passive and men as dominant and elitist.

Repressive Vehicles

"Both psychotherapy and marriage function as vehicles for keeping a woman in her place," said Dr. Phyllis Chesler of the City University of New York, who spoke for the Association for Women Psychologists.

"The ethic of mental health—

Australians Trace Boy, 8, To E. Germany

Missing for 6 Years, Youth Is Going Home

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP).—An 8-year-old Australian boy, who has been missing for six years, has been found in East Germany and is on his way back to Australia to join his mother.

His repatriation was achieved after legal attempts of his guardians, a two-year-old Mrs. Rita Heister, a 38-year-old woman who was born in Copenhagen but who has British citizenship, to prevent his departure from Germany.

The boy was identified by Australian authorities as Barry John McKenna, who is part aborigine but "mostly white." Mrs. Heister apparently cared for him for a time in Australia after his birth.

But Australian authorities said that he was taken to East Germany in 1964 by a couple to whose care his mother, Mrs. Kathy Trimmer, 30, confided him when he was 2 years old. The couple was not identified by Australian officials.

Recovery Sought

In recent years, Mrs. Trimmer has been in touch with officials in Australia in an effort to recover her son. A circular was distributed internationally by Australian police.

Recently, West Berlin police reported that Mrs. Heister had crossed the border from the Eastern zone with the boy. Australian officials in West Berlin immediately acted to obtain custody of the boy and to arrange his trip home to Australia.

Mrs. Heister yesterday obtained an injunction to prevent the boy's departure. The injunction was binding upon the West Berlin police president and the Australian Military Mission here. However, the boy was flown last night to Frankfurt, outside the court's jurisdiction, before the injunction papers could be served.

UNESCO Chief Is Critical Italian Plan to Buoy Venice

Is Described as Insufficient

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

VENICE, Sept. 6 (NYT).—The Italian government has finally committed itself to aid the sinking city of Venice. But the head of UNESCO has politely criticized the declaration as insufficient, and Italians have charged the government has so diluted its commitment as to make it meaningless.

The government pledged to save Venice from pollution, rising water and crumbling foundations was issued last week at the second meeting of the International Consultative Committee for Venice. The "Declaration of Intent" approved by the cabinet Aug. 27 said that the Italian government would work out a "global plan" for the lagoon city.

The government said it was aware of the need to take action "urgently and compatibly with the problems and the multiplicity of interests involved."

Fresh Water Needed

The reference to the "multiplicity of interests" was understood as a bow to the industrial interests at Mestre and Porto Marghera. The mainland cities on the lagoon are blamed for producing air and water pollutants that damage buildings and art in Venice.

The growing population of the two cities and their need for fresh water and filled land on which to build are also thought to have lowered the water table and thus accelerated the sinking of the lagoon floor. Finally, in order to accommodate oil tankers, a new

Mt. Athos Monastic Republic Bars Hippies as Well as Girls

ATHENS, Sept. 6 (AP).—The monks of Mount Athos, the all-male Byzantine monastic republic in northern Greece, have decreed that hippies are no longer welcome in their community.

The abbot of the 121-square-mile autonomous theocracy on the Khalkidiki Peninsula says that all persons with long hair or of unkempt appearance have been barred from the 1,000-year-old state—where according to tradition, no female, human or animal, has ever set foot.

A circular handed out to visitors and pilgrims entering Mount Athos says: "The sacred history of the mountain, the bastion of Christian orthodoxy, requires of every visitor adequate, becoming and dignified demeanour. Visitors should be appropriately restrained both in their clothing as well as hair. Otherwise we shall be obliged to refuse entrance to those who don't comply." The circular is printed in Greek, English, French and German.

Several Have Tried

Through the centuries, several women, mostly foreign, have tried to penetrate Mount Athos usually disguised as men, but they have been promptly discovered and evicted by the monks before reaching the interior of the bastion.

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Dancer Bars Talk With Soviet Aides

Makarova in Hiding; Troupe Quits London

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Russia's Kirov Ballet Company flew out of Britain today, refusing to talk about Natalia Makarova, the ballerina who has received asylum in Britain.

The attraction of the British ballet world was believed to have played a large part in making the 20-year-old dancer defect.

She slipped away from the rest of the company on Friday and successfully applied for permission to stay in Britain. When the Soviet Embassy asked to see her, she refused.

One of Miss Makarova's close friends was quoted today as saying she had been deeply impressed by the way she was treated here since arriving with the Kirov company six weeks ago.

The report said she had developed a taste for the material possessions and acclaim which she saw were showered on prima ballerinas in the West.

As one of the Kirov's top dancers, Miss Makarova would seem to be assured of a brilliant career in Britain—like the Russian male dancer Rudolf Nureyev, who left the same company nine years ago in Paris.

When she sought permission to live in Britain, Miss Makarova was reported to have told the Home Office she had no political motives but thought it would be good for her career.

As the rest of the Kirov company flew to the Netherlands for dancing engagements in eight cities, Miss Makarova remained in hiding with friends.

The company's press spokesman said at Heathrow Airport: "The group have enjoyed themselves and London very much. They hope to return to Britain soon."

The spokesman refused to say anything about Miss Makarova.

Yesterday, her agent here said Miss Makarova wanted to stay in Britain for personal and emotional reasons, not for political or professional ones.

Victor Hochhauser, impresario for most Russian cultural exchanges with Britain and a friend of the dancer, said her action was based on "an impulse and sudden decision."

He hinted that there were romantic reasons for her decision to stay, but denied that Miss Makarova, who was recently married for the second time in Russia, had any serious boyfriend in Britain. He said, "It was an impulse made in the company of friends."

The rapidity of her decision was shown by her purchase of a car on Thursday for her use in Russia, Mr. Hochhauser said. She had bought and paid for the car in cash at the Russian trade delegation, the day before she applied to stay in Britain.

Russian Dancer Defects
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6 (AP).—Alexander Filippov, a dancer with the Mokev dance company of the Soviet Union, has been granted political asylum in Mexico.

In a brief statement, the Interior Ministry said the dancer was granted asylum because "he differs with the political line followed by his country and fears that if he returns he will be persecuted by his government."

Polish Woman Asks Asylum
LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—A Polish housewife asked British authorities for political asylum yesterday and said she was inspired by the defection of Miss Makarova. Her application was being considered today.

Heath Will Go to UN
LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath will attend the 25th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly and plans to speak there on Oct. 23, the government announced yesterday. He will be accompanied by the foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

LONDON THEATRES

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A reporter interviews Mrs. Konrad Loew and children.

Suit Seeks to Keep Children From Playing on the Grass

FRANKFURT, Sept. 6 (AP).—Three mop-haired children are challenging the sanctity of German grass by playing on it and their parents have been hauled into court for supporting such brazen conduct.

When they told their children to go ahead and play on the grass in front of their Frankfurt apartment, Mr. and Mrs. Konrad Loew went against cherished German tradition. It holds that grass exists only to delight the eye and only "keep off the grass" signs and wayward dogs can mar its pristine state.

It wasn't only that Sabine Loew, 12, and her brothers Johannes, 9, and Martin, 6, were caught green-footed on the grass, but their parents refused to order the children off.

In what is now called a test case, the owners of the 1,100-apartment housing project filed for an injunction to require the Loews to keep off the grass.

Mrs. Loew, her blue eyes flashing, said: "Something is very wrong in our society when they bring a lawsuit because kids were on the grass. Now we're going to fight and maybe kids will have a little courage if they see somebody win a case."

The suit, due to be decided later this month, was filed by Neue Heimat, a firm owned by the West German Trade Union Association, which has some 300,000 apartments in projects throughout West Germany.

Neue Heimat argued the grass is not a playground, does not belong to renters and serves only an aesthetic function. . . and thereby bring joy to the beholder. . . It also contends children playing on the grass between rows of houses disturb other residents and that the six Loew children have been troublemakers since the family moved in in 1954. Only the three younger children are involved in the suit.

Mr. Loew, a 44-year-old economist and business consultant, argues that Neue Heimat has shown a certain hostility toward children all along and there is no reason why children can't play on the grass since the project's playground is poorly situated and inadequate.

Obituaries

André Simon Dies at 93; Food and Wine Authority

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—André Simon, 93, one of the world's leading authorities on food and wine, died yesterday in Middlesex Hospital here.

Mr. Simon, a Frenchman who had lived in Britain for the last 33 years, founded the International Wine and Food Society in 1933. He once said he owed his health to a daily glass of champagne.

He wrote more than 100 books, including a nine-volume encyclopedia of gastronomy. His last book, "The Twilight," was a collection of stories and reminiscences of his life, including a tip on how to chill champagne in the Congo. (Wrap it up in wet rags and stand it in a draft.)

Despite his great knowledge of cuisine, he had traditional tastes. At a lunch several years ago his proud hosts reportedly served him with chicken cooked in absinthe. "Mr. Simon," said the host, "I bet you have never tasted that before." Pushing the plate aside, Mr. Simon said: "You are right, and I never will again."

Sold Champagne
Mr. Simon spent 30 years selling champagne before founding the society as a retirement job.

He was made an honorary commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1964 for services to Anglo-French friendship. He had lived in London in the same flat from 1910 until three years ago when he moved to his country home at East Grinstead, Sussex.

Edward Wallerstein
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Sept. 6 (NYT).—Edward Wallerstein, 78,

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Fernando Pires de Lima
SANTO TIRSO, Portugal, Sept. 6 (AP).—Fernando Pires de Lima, 64, a law professor who served as education minister under the late Premier Antonio Salazar, died here yesterday after a long illness.

Nonaligned Summit Wrestles With Rival Cambodian Claims

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of the "Third World" were trying today to deal with rival claims of the two delegations from Cambodia to sit at Tuesday's nonaligned summit conference here.

The Phnom Penh regime of Lon Nol claims Cambodia's seat at the summit. But so does the government-in-exile of Prince Norodom Sihanouk—based in Peking.

Marxist Leads Field in Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

but his program means that the wealthy families are the owners of nine million will be divested not only of political influence, but of their major holdings.

Dr. Allende has also pledged a more drastic agrarian reform than that begun by the Christian Democrats, who gained control of the Chilean government for the first time in 1964. Dr. Allende proposes to turn all large farm properties into peasants' cooperatives.

The expectation of an Allende victory has already driven the black market rate for a dollar to as high as 25 pesos, nearly double the official rate. Many people have been buying dollars so that they can send their savings outside the country.

Airlines reported that international flights were booked up a week ahead in an unusual rush of reservations by people planning to travel abroad.

There are tight exchange controls here, however, and the flight of dollars through the black market has only a minor effect on the large holdings of the central bank, estimated at more than \$300 million, which the next government will inherit.

Among the major firms that would be affected by a nationalization program are the Chilean Copper Co. and Anacondita Copper Co. Both have entered into joint ownership arrangements of major mining properties with the Chilean government under Mr. Frei's program of "chilicanization" of this basic export industry.

However, Dr. Allende proposes to take over the companies entirely. The U.S. investment in Chile in copper, iron mines, nitrates and a variety of industries is estimated at more than \$500 million.

Dr. Allende said he will compensate companies that are nationalized, but the conditions of payments and methods for establishing fair value are not clear.

Dr. Allende lost the presidency to Mr. Alessandri by only 30,000 votes in 1966. Then as now, his main backing was from the Chilean Socialist party and the strong Chilean Communist party, one of the best organized in Latin America.

In this election, Dr. Allende also had the backing of the Radical party, a non-Marxist party of the center, and of a group of dissidents from the Christian Democratic party led by Jacques Chonchol, former head of the Agrarian Development Institute.

Mr. Alessandri, 74, ran as an independent and had the support of the National party, a fusion of the two traditional rightist parties, the Conservatives and Liberals, who ran this country until the emergence of the Radicals in the 1950s.

In the 1969 congressional elections, the National party won 30 percent of the national vote. This and Mr. Alessandri's personal appeal as an austere administrator during his past presidency were supposed to pull in enough votes to defeat Dr. Allende.

The poor showing by Mr. Tomic and Dr. Alessandri's apparent success in winning votes among peasants dissatisfied with the agrarian reform, contributed to the victory.

Greeks Set Reward On Bomb Suspect

ATHENS, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Greek police offered a reward today for information leading to the arrest of a Greek architect believed to have helped two persons who were killed when a bomb they reportedly made exploded in their car outside the American Embassy.

Police announced a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest or \$1,500 for information leading to the arrest of Constantinos Kotsakis, 25.

Police said Mr. Kotsakis was an accomplice and accessory of Cypriot student George Tsakouris and Italian anarchist Maria Angeloni. Police said the two were killed Wednesday when a bomb they were assembling went off.

Danes Say Norwegian Arrived With Smallpox

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A 22-year-old Norwegian student who flew here on Aug. 26 from Afghanistan by way of Damascus has smallpox, the state Serum Institute announced.

About 100 persons who have been in contact with the student in a Copenhagen hospital were vaccinated Friday under the supervision of the city health authorities.

Meanwhile, steps were being taken to identify passengers who were aboard the Scandinavian Airways plane in which the sick man arrived. The Health Department said that the World Health Organization had been notified.

Turkey Quake Hurts 3
ISTANBUL, Sept. 6 (UPI).—An earthquake of medium strength shook Istanbul in the eastern province of Anatolia Friday morning, injuring three children and damaging 97 houses, government officials said.

Moscow-Bonn Pact Hailed By Gomulka

Pole Sees Improved Ties in All Europe

WARSAW, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Communist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka said today that the non-aggression treaty signed by West Germany and the Soviet Union has created the chance of better relations and profitable cooperation between all countries of Europe.

He said talks between Poland and West Germany have the same goal, but a treaty between Warsaw and Bonn must include West German renunciation of territorial claims toward Poland.

Speaking at a state harvest festival celebration in Warsaw, Mr. Gomulka said the Soviet-West German agreement "creates the possibility of establishing normal relations and economic, cultural and technological cooperation in the interest of the whole of Europe."

"To Normalize Relations"
"The talks between Poland and West Germany are moving in the same direction," he said. "Our intention, as we have repeated many times, is the conclusion of a treaty which would normalize relations between both states on the basis of the recognition of the Polish western frontier and renunciation by West Germany of any territorial claims today and in the future."

Poland is seeking Bonn's recognition of its postwar western border on the Oder and Neisse Rivers, which gave Poland a huge stretch of former German territory, when it was established under the 1945 Potsdam agreement. Bonn has already acknowledged the inviolability of present European borders in the past with Russia.

"Only an agreement of this kind, reflecting the interests of European security, can meet the requirements of Polish society," Mr. Gomulka said.

"The normalization of relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and West Germany is aimed at removing the chief source of tension in Europe and at the creation of conditions for constructive and profitable cooperation between all the countries of our continent on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence," he added.

U.S., Soviet Officials Plan Talks on Fishing

SEATTLE, Sept. 6 (AP).—The commander of the Russian fleet fishing off the West Coast will meet in Seattle Tuesday with representatives of the U.S. government and fishing industry, a federal official said yesterday.

U.S. and Canadian fishermen have been complaining that Russians fishing on the continental shelf off the West Coast have been destroying fish resources.

Briton Visiting Scheel

BONN, Sept. 6 (AP).—Geoffrey Rippon, British minister for European affairs, arrived here tonight for talks tomorrow with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel on the next phase of negotiations for British entry into the Common Market.

W. German Opposition Split On Who Is to Lead, and How

By David Binder

BONN, Sept. 6 (NYT).—West Germany's conservative opposition, which appeared united last June in outspoken criticism of Chancellor Willy Brandt's moves toward Eastern Europe, is now divided. The issue is the treaty Mr. Brandt signed with the Soviet Union in Moscow.

The opposition leaders are also divided on domestic social policies. But most of all, they are divided on who should lead the conservatives.

The nominal leader of the Christian Democratic Union, the main opposition party, is the party chairman, Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, who was chancellor from 1966 to last fall. To listen to him on television and radio lately, the 66-year-old politician is determined to remain the conservative candidate for chancellor forever.

Magazine Article Denied
But Mr. Kiesinger seems almost alone in this belief. The magazine Stern published an article Friday declaring that Mr. Kiesinger was set on passing the candidacy mantle on to Helmut Kohl, the 40-year-old premier of the Rheinland-Palatinate. The Christian Democratic party manager, Bruno Heck, spent much of the day denying the report, insisting that Mr. Kiesinger still has 14 months to go as chairman.

Nonetheless, the anti-Kiesinger front in the conservative ranks seems to be swelling. Franz-Josef Strauss, the leader of the Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, published an oblique attack on Mr. Kiesinger last week in his newspaper, Bayernkurier, accusing him of a "fruitless lust for debates" in the party and demanding "more political self-confidence."

Also opposed to Mr. Kiesinger are the Christian Democratic floor leaders in Parliament, Rainer Barzel, and the 45-year-old party leader in North-Rhine-Westphalia, Heinrich Koppler, both of whom have taken a gentler line on policy toward Eastern Europe.

Mr. Barzel confides to intimates that the conservatives "dare not make the mistake a third time" of passing him over for the chancellorship. He was passed over in 1966 and 1969 in favor of Mr. Kiesinger.

Mr. Barzel flew to London, Paris and Washington last week, nominally to listen to views about West Germany's Eastern policies. In reality, his party colleagues contend, it was to gather ammunition for his campaign to oust Mr. Kiesinger from the chairmanship.

His journey to the United States angered at least one other conservative leader—Gerhard Schröder, the former foreign minister. Mr.

Schröder, the only candidate for the chancellorship who has remained aloof from his party's quarrels, had long ago scheduled a trip to Washington this week and he is annoyed that Mr. Barzel slipped in ahead of him, virtually without notice.

The division among the Christian Democrats is also evident in a current debate on whether to hold the next party convention as scheduled in November in Hamburg, or whether to delay until spring in the hopes of solving the leadership problem.

Brandt Visits Berlin
BERLIN, Sept. 6 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today had talks with West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schönte in defiance of an East German protest of his visit to the divided city. A city spokesman said Mr. Schönte and Mr. Brandt discussed the effects that the non-aggression pact between Moscow and Bonn could have on the situation in and around Berlin.

Suharto Concludes His W. German Visit
MUNICH, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—President Suharto of Indonesia left here by air tonight at the end of his three-day state visit to West Germany.

The president, who came here from Bonn yesterday to pay a private visit to friends in Berchtesgaden, is flying on to the nonaligned summit in Lusaka, Zambia.

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Senate Foes Lose Vote On Indochina But Message Is Clear

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—After hundreds of speeches and months of often bitter argument, the Senate rejected the Hatfield-McGovern "Amendment to End the War" last week and brought to an end the long hot summer of congressional debate over the Nixon administration's Indochina policy.

Beginning with the Cooper-Church amendment in June, the Senate has argued the merits of a series of proposals designed to limit the administration's war-making prerogatives and reassert those of Congress. In succession, it has:

● Approved, by a vote of 58 to 37, the Cooper-Church measure, which would bar the President from spending funds without congressional approval to "retain" in Cambodia U.S. forces or military advisers or pay the bills of those of other allied countries serving in Cambodia. It also would prohibit the use of the U.S. Air Force in direct support of Cambodian troops.

● Approved, by unanimous vote, an amendment to prevent the administration from paying larger combat allowances to Thai, South Korean and Philippine soldiers serving in Vietnam than it pays to U.S. troops.

● Approved, again unanimously, an amendment designed to bar the administration from using U.S. funds to pay the expenses of foreign troops fighting in support of either Laos or Cambodia.

● Rejected, 55 to 39, the Hatfield-McGovern measure, which would have required the administration to withdraw all U.S. troops from Indochina by the end of 1971.

● Rejected, 71 to 22, a proposal that would have forbidden

the Army to send draftees to fight in South Vietnam against their will.

3-2 Box Score

The final box score for the summer was three victories against two defeats for the opponents of the President's policy, but in defeating the Hatfield-McGovern measure, the administration won the ballgame that counted the most. More than any of the other bills, the "Amendment to End the War" would have forced him to tailor his policy to the Senate's wishes.

As things now stand, none of the legislation has much chance of becoming law in its present form, since it must first survive a series of Senate House conferences and then be passed by the House before going to the President himself.

The net effect of this protracted senatorial activity, then, has been to leave the President free—at least in legal terms—to pursue his Indochina policy as he sees fit. But at the same time, it has provided an unmistakable signal to the administration of the breadth and depth of the national weariness with the war. The President cannot help but realize, as a result of the summer-long debate, what the reaction would be if he were to send U.S. troops back into Cambodia or authorize a similar "incursion" into Laos.

Even in defeat, there was a message for the administration in the Hatfield-McGovern bill. Sen. Stephen M. Young summed it up when he spoke on the Senate floor minutes after the amendment was defeated:

Republican leader Hugh Scott, left, was among the 14 Senators who last week sent the President a letter drafted by Senator Henry Jackson, right, proposing a standstill cease-fire in Vietnam.



Senators George McGovern, left, and Mark Hatfield saw their 'amendment to end the war' go down to defeat in the Senate last week—but discerned a kind of victory in the 39 votes for the amendment.



The Election in Vietnam May Have Helped Thieu

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON (NYT).—All week long, Vietnamese strolling along the clogged streets of downtown Saigon have been looking up at a huge billboard rising on a small patch of green. At infrequent intervals, some member of the official bureaucracy arrived to update the results of last Sunday's election for 30 senatorial seats, half the Senate.

The results, still unofficial, were rather surprising and generated more interest than the campaign itself. For leading the list was the slate of ten candidates backed by the An Quang faction of Buddhists, the anti-government activists who inspired the uprising in the northern provinces in 1966 to protest Saigon's policies, and boycotted previous campaigns.

The election of the Buddhist ticket, which ran a campaign demanding intensified steps to "win the peace," is not likely to shake the 60-man Senate or President Nguyen Van Thieu. The Senate is not all that important. It is more prestigious than the lower House of Deputies, but less significant in the legislative process. It is the lower house, for example, which originates all legislation.

On the Senate floor, the newcomers will have a privileged forum to launch their anti-government attacks. But the majority of the Senate, though it has given President Thieu a few problems on domestic issues, remains solidly behind him on war policy.

The hard bloc of opposition in the Senate will remain small—about 15 members. The two other victorious ten-man slates

were Catholic—one staunchly pro-government, the other regarded as independent on domestic issues but behind President Thieu on the war. In all, 160 candidates on 16 slates contested the election, including five pro-government Catholic tickets, four Buddhist and a mixture in between. One slate composed entirely of military officers campaigning under the slogan "We support the Government" finished close to the bottom, even lower than the ticket headed by an eccentric monk.

Virtually every candidate talked of peace and needed economic measures. But the Buddhists, though restrained in their words, were the most dovish. Apart from their attacks on the government for corruption and ineffectiveness, they talked frequently, if vaguely, about a compromise formula that would bring an end to the conflict.

"What we need is a disarmament of the mind," said Vu Van Mau, the 56-year-old law professor who led the Buddhist ticket. "Maybe a cease-fire proposal would help. We can't fight and talk. It is a political struggle. But any peace must be free of Communist coercion."

While many here say the election reflected the massive unpopularity of the government, President Thieu still reaped benefits from the Buddhist victory. Some observers believe the presence of An Quang representatives may help contribute to political stability.

"We think it's a good sign," said a government official. "The militant Buddhists will be in a position of some responsibility. Maybe they will work out their anger on the Senate floor."

Certainly one dividend for the Thieu government was that charges of fraud usually leveled in the days following elections in Vietnam fell to a new low. One Vietnamese observer, who has lived through enough rigged elections, commented that it was "almost honest." Government officials, insisting it was totally fair, said the election marked progress toward representative government.

Honest Election

"We must say frankly that the election has proved that the majority of people are dissatisfied with the government," commented one pro-government newspaper. "The election has also proved that an honest election can be held on this side, and thus pulled the rug from the Communist propaganda machine which used to label this regime as undemocratic."

Just what strategy the Buddhists will follow in their search for a peace formula remains to be seen. Clearly, they will not be able to force the Senate to take any peace stand opposed by President Thieu. "We are just not sure what we will do yet," said one of the new Buddhist senators last week. "But it is clear that when the showdown comes with the Communists at the polls it will be between Buddhists and the Communists rather than Thieu and the Communists."

President Thieu's main political concern at the moment is not any ultimate electoral test with the Communists but next year's presidential elections. The Buddhists are now talking confidently of the chances of Gen. Duong Van Minh, the hero of



South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu may have been helped more than he was hurt by the success of anti-government Buddhists in senate elections last week.

the 1963 coup that overthrew the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem. But President Thieu, apart from trying to develop support in the countryside, retains that crucial political base—the military.

Pre-Election Edginess

Ky's Coming U.S. Visit Shakes Nixon Aides

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON (WPI).—The news from Saigon that Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky plans to join the Rev. Carl McIntire's "March for Victory" in Washington landed like a live and grenade on the desks of Nixon administration strategists.

"Thank God it will be after Election Day," said one official—before learning that the rightist-sponsored march organized by the flamboyant preacher is scheduled for Oct. 3.

The timing puts the event right in the heat of the congressional election campaign leading up to the Nov. 3 voting.

That is precisely the time when long-range administration planning has been arranged to concentrate on fending off pressures from the opposite end of the political spectrum.

At that point in the fall calendar, the administration expects to be feeling the next heavy surge of anti-war protests from students, the academic community and other elements of the peace movement, which all may be zeroing in to support dove candidates in the November election.

For this reason, it is not just coincidence that the administration scheduled the withdrawal of at least 50,000 more U.S. troops from South Vietnam by Oct. 15. The rundown of troop levels in Vietnam is steadily proceeding to meet and exceed that goal.



South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.

In addition, the administration's planning would put it in position to produce, if it is deemed necessary, a new "peace initiative" to coincide with the political campaign period.

President Nixon's new delegation chief in the deadlocked Paris peace talks on Vietnam, Ambassador David K. E. Bruce, had a first meeting there Thursday with North Vietnamese delegation chief Xuan Thuy. After a series of private meetings between Mr. Bruce and Mr. Thuy, to take "sound-

Tuesday in the cease-fire appeal that came from the Senate immediately after defeat of the McGovern-Hatfield "end the war" amendment.

Ky Image

The administration is acutely sensitive to these requirements on the left and on the right. But no one counted on having to face a combined Nguyen Cao Ky-Carl McIntire visitation.

Vice-President Ky has a public U.S. image as a total war "escalator"—which actually is a much overdrawn simplification of his position.

Mr. Ky's presence for President Eisenhower's funeral aroused little controversy, but a Ky visit under the auspices of Mr. McIntire could be a political nightmare.

Mr. McIntire has assailed even administration cooperatives with charges that they are "soft on Communism" and have tried to "sabotage" his "anti-Marxist crusade." The State Department is one of his chiefest targets.

Both in Saigon and in Washington, U.S. officials privately were stunned by the prospect.

"Maybe we had better deny the vice-president a visa," one U.S. official said half-seriously in Saigon. That happens to be a political impossibility. "Maybe President Thieu can talk Ky out of it," ventured a Washington official in private. "Perhaps Ky himself will realize this is just too embarrassing," suggested another. But no one in the administration yet has figured out what to say publicly.

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Is Science Reaching the Point Of a Diminishing Return?

By Kenneth W. Boulding

There is a certain implicit assumption today that science is something above and beyond society, a kind of genie of a bottle which promises to do all sorts of good and bad things to us, but which belongs, as it were, to the order of creation. But the view of science as a genie side of society, whether ancient or modern, will not stand to serious examination, even though the rise of science might have something to do with a "revelation" in sociological terms—that is, a creation of evolutionary entities which is realized as years go by—it is still a creation which is very firmly rooted in human society. It must be visualized as a movement taking place as we know, wholly within human society.

We have to regard science as "physics" (as the term is used by Pierre Teilhard de Chardin), that is, as an existing movement within the 4-dimensional space-time continuum of the social system. A subculture of science is not a small group of people in Europe in the second half of the 19th century, sitting some persons on a whole fairly mild—and wing to exist first in some of an underworld.

Royal Charter

One can perhaps date the chartering of the Royal Society 1662 in London as the first act of legitimizing science, with the creation of the Royal Society. From this point on, there is no doubt about the legitimacy and respectability of the scientific subculture, even though from time to time it comes into conflict with other subcultures in the society, such as the church and occasionally the state.

A conflict between science and the rest of society still exists, in part because of the conflicting ethical systems in the different subcultures. There is increasing unhappiness in the scientific community with society, with the sort of deceptions which international politics is demanding, and with the military ethic. It could well be that in the next generation we shall see a conflict between science and the military state as severe and as acute as the conflict it had in earlier centuries with the church, especially where the demands of the state for its own survival go counter to the interest even of its own citizens, and still more the interests of the world as a whole. The military state then may come as an enemy of the scientific community, and doubly the enemy of the scientific community. Perhaps the most difficult ethical problem of the scientific community arises not so much from conflict with other subcultures as from its own. Nothing tells like science because we don't learn from it. We learn only from life.

Legitimizing Failure

One could argue indeed that a very success of the scientific community is a result of the fact that it succeeded in legitimizing failure and hence moved the main obstacle to the growth of human knowledge, which is the refusal to learn from failure because of a threat which this poses to a scientific community. In the scientific community, the positions and theories of the scientists were divorced, at least in part, from his status as a person.

We see this in one of the most moral myths of the scientific community: the scientist is pleased when his particular theories are disproved. The fact that in practice his pleasure may not be entirely unalloyed does not diminish the importance of the principle. This very toleration and legitimization of failure has produced a stupendous success, the fitness to which is the great science-based technology which has developed since the middle of the 19th century. The great symbols of which are the decline in "infant" mortality, nuclear weapons and the voyage to the moon. This enormous success has given man the power either to destroy himself or to move forward into quite different states of human development, this being presumably what we get as a result of a process of development. Unfortunately, we do not know what the development of a society will look like simply because it is impossible to predict the growth of knowledge. We could predict what we are going to know, say, in 25 years, we could know it now. We can regulate, of course, about what is probable, but any system involving knowledge has to contain what I call fundamental uprise.

Diminishing Rates

A very important question, which never seems to be asked, is: When will science come to an end; that is, when will this extension of knowledge which has been the result of the scientific subculture begin to approach its asymptote?

One proposition about which I feel a good deal of confidence is that no process of exponential growth goes on for very long.

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and that all growth processes eventually run into diminishing rates of growth. New processes, of course, may appear by the creation of new evolutionary potential, but this is fundamentally unpredictable. If we think of the growth of scientific knowledge as a single process, which in a sense it is, it is clear that this will follow the same kind of logistic curve that all the world's growth processes follow, slowly because it is expanding into a territory that is ultimately limited.

Logistic growth curves follow the principle that any growth process involves either the realization of a limited potential, as in the growth of the organism from the fertilized egg, or expansion into a limited environment, as in the expansion of the population of a species.

The limited environment or "niche" of science is bounded by the limits of what might be called "explicit" knowledge in the human nervous system. We can, in fact, see the growth of knowledge as a frantic race against the depreciation of the stock of neurons. In the case of the individual who I understand, loses about 100,000 neurons a day during his life, this takes the form of increasingly elaborate arrangements of the diminishing stock.

As we get older, we have fewer neurons, but arrange them in prettier patterns. For the human race as a whole, we overcome the aging process by transmitting knowledge through education to the young. There are limits on both of these processes, and the larger the stock of knowledge the more we approach these limits.

Middle Range

It is quite easy to visualize a situation perhaps even in 100 years in which the stock of knowledge will be so large that the whole effort of the knowledge industry will have to be devoted to transmitting it from one generation to the next. Education is an insatiable monster that will eventually gobble up all of research and at that moment the growth of science will come to an end.

This moment may be closer than we think. We are now in approximately the middle range of the logistic curve of growth of science, so that we have grown up experimenting, and therefore expecting, a reasonably constant rate of growth. The decline in the rate of growth when it comes may be quite rapid and will almost certainly be unexpected.

The problem is complicated by the fact that science is not a single, whole succession of growth curves, in which potential is exhausted in one field but renewed in another. Thus, in terms of sheer physical geography, the earth is not almost completely mapped, although even when I was a boy there were still white spaces on the globe.

Here we see knowledge expanding into a limited field which is now virtually occupied; no great increase in knowledge can now be expected. On the other hand, in other areas like meteorology, the physiology and structure of the nervous system, and the social sciences, we still have a long way to go.

Perhaps the biggest unknown at the moment is the future of biology, especially molecular biology, and the possibilities that

this opens up for genetic surgery. Perhaps the biggest threat to the human race at the moment is not so much the nuclear weapons as the possibility of eliminating the aging process.

To Die at 1,000

If we could rearrange the human genetic structure to program death at the age of 1,000 rather than at 70 (this no doubt would be called Project Methuselah), the human race would face the biggest crisis of its existence, a crisis which I illustrate easily to an academic audience by asking them, who wants to be an assistant professor for 500 years.

The one thing we know about a developed society is that it has to inhabit a "Spaceship Earth." It is well recognized that our existing technology is fundamentally suicidal, resting as it does on a linear process which begins with the extraction of exhaustible resources in the shape of ores and fossil fuels and ends in pollution. The great unsolved problem of technology is that of creating what is being called a "looped" economy, in which man finds a comfortable life in the middle of the process which is essentially circular, that is, in which the waste products of human activity are all used as raw materials for the next cycle of production.

We are still a very long way from this kind of technology, although there are the beginnings of it. For instance, the Haber process for the fixation of nitrogen from the air (1913) and the Dow process for the extraction of magnesium from the sea. Ultimately, it is clear that we will have to use the atmosphere, the oceans and the soil as inexhaustible material resources in the sense that what we take from them we will also put back into them.

Because of the second law of thermodynamics, a system of this kind will have to have energy inputs, and we may be forced finally to fall back on energy inputs from the sun. We can, of course, postpone this day by burning up the planet itself, even in the elegant form of burning hydrogen into helium, but I suspect that this also is an exhaustible resource. It is by no means too early to begin a fairly massive assault on this problem, even though the linear economy has a number of centuries to run.

What I am discussing here is the "entropy trap," which has psychological aspects perhaps even more difficult than the physical aspects. There is a kind of second law of cultural dynamics which states simply that when anything has been done, it cannot be done again.

In other words, we start off any system with a potential for novelty which is gradually exhausted. We see this in every field of human life, in the arts as well as the sciences. Once Beethoven has written the Ninth Symphony, nobody else can do it. Consequently, we find that in any evolutionary process, even in the arts, this search for novelty becomes corrupting.

'Entropy Trap'

The "entropy trap" is perhaps the most subtle and the most fundamental of the obstacles toward realizing the developed society, although the other traps which I have mentioned, particularly the population trap and the war trap, seem of course more immediately threatening. However, we do not really know even in orders of magnitude what would be the optimum population of a Spaceship Earth.

Up to now, at any rate, we have no social machinery for a cybernetic control of the human population at high levels of living. What I call my "green stamp" plan of population control, in which everyone at adolescence receives 110 green stamps, 100 of which entitles the possessor to one legal child and in which a green stamp market provides a great deal of variety of individual choice, has not been taken seriously by anybody. Yet it certainly seems preferable to any supposed substitute.

The awful truth is that we know so little about the dynamics of population that we do not even know whether this is a problem that will ultimately solve itself.

The war trap is the most threatening at the moment, although it may turn out to be the easiest to escape. The international system threatens us partly because it is based on deterrence, which, as can easily be demonstrated, cannot be ultimately stable, simply because if it were stable it would cease to deter. There must therefore be a positive probability of nuclear war, and the longer this probability remains in the system, the greater the total probability becomes of having one.

Whether a nuclear war would be an irretrievable disaster we do not know, but the probability of its being irretrievable is uncomfortably high when we consider the possible long-run ecological consequences. Of even more immediate significance is the burden of what I have called the "world war industry," that is, the resources which are devoted to producing whatever is purchased by military budgets. This now amounts to about \$200 billion a year, which is a burden on the human race that could well make the difference between achieving the transition into developed society and not achieving it.

A very important question in all these scenarios for the future is that of the mutual interaction between the scientific subculture and other subcultures of society, especially the political and the folk cultures. There is a certain tendency within the scientific community to assume that all that is necessary is an expansion of the scientific subculture into more and more areas of life. This view is at best a gross oversimplification and at worst a dangerous illusion.

Incomplete Culture

In the first place, the scientific subculture, and the technological "superculture" which it has produced, is not and probably cannot be a complete culture. It is true that there is a world superculture of, say, chemistry, practiced with much the same symbols and ideas by chemists everywhere. No matter what the ideology of the surrounding society, chemists will all have the same mandala in the shape of the Periodic Table on the walls of their classroom and will be proclaim-

ing much the same universal truth.

As soon as the chemist steps out of his classroom and laboratory, however, he becomes an American or a Russian, a Catholic or a Protestant, a Marxist or a Hindu, an African or a Kikuyu. He is rarely a chemist for more than eight to ten hours a day. The rest of the time he is immersed in his domestic and local culture, of which he may be a slightly aberrant member but from which he will probably not diverge too sharply.

We may doubt whether the scientific subculture has penetrated any society as deeply as Christianity penetrated medieval Europe or as Islam penetrated the culture which it created, though this admittedly would be hard to prove. It seems true, however, that those countries which have been most successful in accepting the scientific superculture, and in generating the kind of economic development which is based on it, are also societies which have had a strong and vigorous folk culture, as in Europe, the United States and Japan.

Where the folk culture produces an ethic which is ill-adapted to the modern world, as it seems to be in the Arab states, the very impact of that superculture disorganizes a society rather than moving it toward development. What we have to think of, therefore, is much more of a symbiosis between the scientific subculture and the other subcultures with which it interacts, rather than any sort of conquest of the other cultures by a kind of universal church or culture of science.

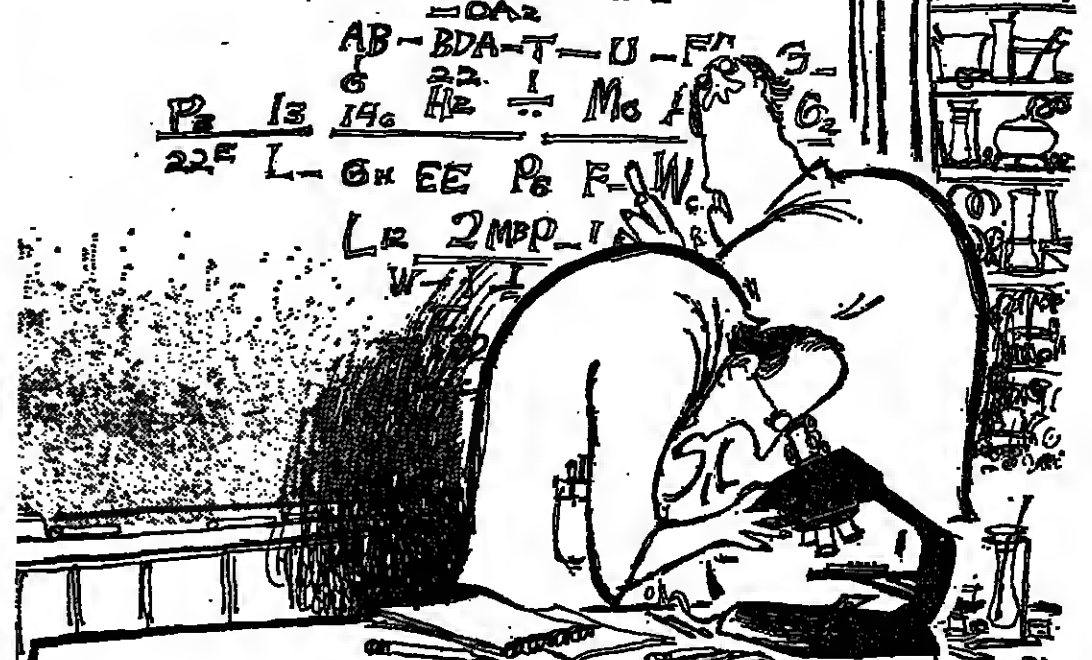
The scientific subculture and related technology have produced an enormous impact on all other subcultures—whether it is the family, the church or the state, the military or the arts, or the youth, the middle aged or the aged—simply because human values have a very slim genetic base and are mostly learned.

Economic Impact

The most obvious impact is the sheer economic one. Science is supported mainly by the grants economy, and the grants mainly come from non-scientific subcultures like the military or the political. These economic relations unquestionably divert the dynamic process of the growth of science in the direction of the tunes that the pipers are willing to pay for.

These interactions between science and its economic base may thus produce severe mis-

ARTIFICIAL GENES EXPERIMENT



"Ye gods, Hans, what have we done? She's tempting him with an apple!"

Mike Peters in the Dayton Daily News.

allocation of intellectual resources. Certainly in terms of the priorities of human survival, the resources which are devoted to the military and the space enterprise would seem to be grossly disproportionate by comparison with resources devoted to such things as peace research and ecological survival.

Perhaps the next generation will change all this. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the extraordinary mobilization of youth in questioning the established values of virtually all subcultures of all societies. While this questioning can degenerate into nihilism or a retreat into superstition, it can also force us into painful reappraisals of many of the things that we have hitherto taken for granted.

It questions the subservience of the scientific community either to the state or to commercial interests. It insists that the only ultimate product of technology that makes any sense is the good person and the good life, however this may be interpreted. It questions anything that seems to be exploitative or cruel. It re-

discovers the virtues of tenderness in human relations, which is certainly not inconsistent with a tough-minded attitude toward the truth.

Grave Dangers

We recognize grave dangers in this movement. It could lead to monstrous perversions, as the youth movement in Germany was perverted by Hitler. If the scientific community, however, is sensitive to the fact that it is not the only subculture on the beach, and that it must maintain subtle inputs and outputs and even bargaining relationships with the other subcultures around it, there is a good chance that this increased awareness of the world may enable us to avoid the traps with which the whole developmental process is increasingly beset.

The scientific revolution and science-based technology represent a kind of takeoff from the old world of classical civilization. The "flight" of development cannot go on forever. At some point there must be a re-entry into Spaceship Earth. This re-entry will present acute difficulties.

Mr. Boulding is professor of economics at the University of Colorado Institute of Behavioral Science. This article is excerpted by permission from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

If, however, we have a clear view of the nature of the problem, a certain optimism about our power to solve it is entirely reasonable. The one great cause for optimism indeed is the clear fact that the evolutionary potential of the human nervous system is very far from having been exhausted and that there is no nonexistence theorem at present about continued human learning.

Human learning is the key to all our social problems, whether of population, war or entropy. The possibility that we might find out something about human learning which would enable us to accelerate it is an even greater reason for long-run optimism. If short-run disasters are not irretrievable, they will be retrieved.

Mr. Boulding is professor of economics at the University of Colorado Institute of Behavioral Science. This article is excerpted by permission from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

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Eurobonds**Prices Rise, Cabot Issue Grows
In Wake of Easo Coupon Cuts**

By Condon Bakstansky

ARIS, Sept. 6.—The reaction to the coupon cuts on Easo bonds has been a mixed one, but the market is generally optimistic.

Prices on the secondary market, especially for recent issues, are a point or more, adjusting to the lower yield level set by Standard Oil Co. of New York subsidiary trading activity was heavier than normal, but Cabot's \$12 million, 2 percent, ten-year issue was increased in size to \$15 million, apparently on a demand for high coupon after the Easo move. The \$10 million flotation down 10 percent to 9 percent on the five-year notes to 4 percent from 5 percent.

Prices for the \$10 million, 2 percent, ten-year issue were 100 1/2, and the \$15 million, 2 percent, ten-year issue were 100 1/4. The \$10 million, 2 percent, ten-year issue were 100 1/2, and the \$15 million, 2 percent, ten-year issue were 100 1/4.

The industrial bank of

The problem of coming to market, however, is still a ticklish one, and with the long holiday weekend in the United States, it is thought that the issue might wait until the 15th, before committing themselves.

The pricing itself is considered an interesting, if academic, question at the moment, with the general feeling being that both Easo issues will come at par but that there is the off-chance of a quarter-point discount might be set "as a gift" to the market.

The come-to-market question is complicated by the still-delicate state of the recovery, a feeling among bankers that it would be wise to have more European names to balance the U.S. interests, and the question of exactly how special Easo is—that is, just how much more attractive one would have to make Easo to a lender.

All in all, dealers and bankers are looking forward to a surprisingly active autumn.

Economic Indicators**WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	Aug. 30	Aug. 23	Aug. 16
Commodity Index	110.5	110.3	110.3
Currency in circ.	\$54,675,000	\$54,702,000	\$51,401,000
Total loans	\$81,335,000	\$81,135,000	\$78,734,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,438,000	2,434,000	2,430,000
Auto prod. (thous.)	138,749	138,468	137,890
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	5,800,000	5,870,000	5,885,000
Freight car loadings	538,332	545,800	550,148
Electric Pow. gen. (mw)	31,614,000	31,613,000	30,807,000
Business failures	211	211	144

Statistics for commodity-chemicals, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1969
Employed	80,291,000	79,281,000	78,615,000
Unemployed	4,519,000	4,509,000	4,582,000
Industrial prod.	169.2	168.6	168.6
Personal income	\$301,500,000	\$298,200,000	\$273,200,000
Money supply	\$234,500,000	\$233,700,000	\$195,800,000
Consumer's Price Index	135.7	135.2	135.2
Construction contracts	130	130	170
Mfrs. Inventories	\$97,000,000	\$97,000,000	\$92,500,000
Exports	\$3,776,000	\$3,695,700	\$3,217,500
Imports	\$3,309,500	\$3,360,700	\$3,187,500

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

**Crucial Testing for U.S. Economy Is at Hand;
N.Y. Securities Markets Are Active and Steady**

By Thomas E. Mullaney

New York, Sept. 6 (NYT).

Summer ended last week as far as the world of business is concerned, and now the crucial testing period for the nation's economy is at hand.

The advent of Labor Day, the traditional turning point of each year, finds many businessmen, government officials and private economists considerably more optimistic than they were just a few months ago, but they recognize that a large number of question marks still exist over the likely course of the economy, the unemployment level, the status of inflation and the international situation.

There was some deflation of rising hopes last week in various economic statistics and business developments, although nothing significant enough to dampen the widespread optimism that began to take form during the last month.

Automotive, somewhat less cheerful developments were the threat of an automobile strike against General Motors and Chrysler at mid-month following union rejection of the industry's initial 6 percent-a-year wage offer; the moderate reduction in the capital spending plans of American business; the decline in auto sales during the first 10 days of August and the recent sluggish trend in general retail sales and construction activity.

In contrast, however, the nation's unemployment rate, August was essentially unchanged, edging up one-tenth of 1 percent to 5.1.

It is clear that the great

August over industrial production, prices, new orders, monetary ease, housing, the auto market, the stock market's buoyant behavior and the Middle East cease-fire will have to be validated. The good news might have been over-promising.

Nevertheless, evidence is accumulating that the worst of the economic slump and inflation is over. But economists and financial observers have been cautioning that it would be a mistake to overly optimistic. In many areas there is still an environment of uncertainty and the road ahead may still be quite bumpy.

The three major question marks that hold the key to the general business trend in the final months of 1970 are these: 1. Will the American consumer, flushed with some \$16 billion of additional buying power, become more exuberant in his spending and reduce his unusually high 7 1/2 percent savings rate? 2. Will the monetary authorities continue to pursue this year's significantly easier money policy that will ultimately facilitate a reduction in the

prime lending rate? 3. Will a lengthy or industry-wide strike be averted in the auto industry?

Affirmative answers to any or all of those pivotal questions, of course, would have a profound effect on the course of the economy and the financial markets as the year draws to a close. At the moment, the development that seems most likely is a cut in the prime rate from the 8 percent level sometime after mid-September.

The markets mirrored considerable caution early last week in typically subdued pre-holiday trading, but stock and bond prices held the ground gained during August rather well. Optimism over the economic outlook, inflation and easier credit still reigns strong in Wall Street.

This was evident in the burst of strength that the stock market, particularly, showed in the closing days of the week after earlier moderate weakness. The Dow Jones Industrial Stock average advanced more than 14 1/2 points on Thursday and Friday, erasing the early losses and posting a gain for the third week in a row. And bond prices stabilized.

The Dow index has had a strong advance—some 64 points—in its latest upswing since the appearance of encouraging economic statistics in the middle of August. And it has staged a recovery of more than 20 percent since reaching the year's low in the vicinity of 631 at the end of May.

There was a rather limited movement in the bond market last week. Prices eased as interest rates, which had been edging downward almost with-

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—A majority of issues on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market advanced last week in moderate trading.

Turnover was larger than expected as most analysts thought activity would remain quiet with the approach of the Labor Day weekend.

Brokers attributed the strength in both markets last week to a belief by many investors that the economy was showing signs of recovery and that a reduction by banks in their minimum interest rates on business loans was a distinct possibility.

The better performance of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index which finished on Friday up 0.35 at 21.35.

Turnover eased to 17,148,330 shares from 21,766,815 shares in the preceding week when volume was the largest for the week in over a month.

The upswing in the Over-the-Counter market was not quite as large as on the Amex. There the National Quotation Bureau's index of 85 industrial issues added 2.70 points and closed on Friday at 314.12.

Among the stronger industrial company issues this week, Recognition Equipment and Kelly Services each soared 5 points; Brinks advanced 3 3/4; Data General 4 3/4 and Tampex, Pacific Vegetables Oil and Dekalb 3 each. American Express rose 2 1/8.

A majority of the bank stocks rose although most changes in this group were comparatively small.

Over-Counter Market

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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Abbot 11/15/70	60	77	75	75	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Abbot 11/15/70	60	77	75	75	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+
Abbot 11/15/70	115	101	101	101	+

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OUR FUNDS ARE NO-LOAD FOR ALL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS... We pay the highest non-reducing commissions on all new and switched business at no cost to the client!

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N.Y. Bond Sales

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
1-28 100 100 100 100	0
1-29 100 100 100 100	0
1-30 100 100 100 100	0
1-31 100 100 100 100	0
1-32 100 100 100 100	0
1-33 100 100 100 100	0
1-34 100 100 100 100	0
1-35 100 100 100 100	0
1-36 100 100 100 100	0
1-37 100 100 100 100	0
1-38 100 100 100 100	0
1-39 100 100 100 100	0
1-40 100 100 100 100	0
1-41 100 100 100 100	0
1-42 100 100 100 100	0
1-43 100 100 100 100	0
1-44 100 100 100 100	0
1-45 100 100 100 100	0
1-46 100 100 100 100	0
1-47 100 100 100 100	0
1-48 100 100 100 100	0
1-49 100 100 100 100	0
1-50 100 100 100 100	0
1-51 100 100 100 100	0
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1-97 100 100 100 100	0
1-98 100 100 100 100	0
1-99 100 100 100 100	0
1-100 100 100 100 100	0

Foreign Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
1-28 100 100 100 100	0
1-29 100 100 100 100	0
1-30 100 100 100 100	0
1-31 100 100 100 100	0
1-32 100 100 100 100	0
1-33 100 100 100 100	0
1-34 100 100 100 100	0
1-35 100 100 100 100	0
1-36 100 100 100 100	0
1-37 100 100 100 100	0
1-38 100 100 100 100	0
1-39 100 100 100 100	0
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1-99 100 100 100 100	0
1-100 100 100 100 100	0



Walter P. Reuther, former president of the United Auto Workers, who resigned from the union after a plane crash four months ago.

N.Y. Markets

(Continued from Page 3)

out interruption all summer, but it is still the general consensus in the investment banking community that interest rates fundamentally are headed lower and that last week's contrary course represented merely a pause to absorb a bulge in inventories of unmet issues. Moreover, the Federal Reserve wasn't very active in the money market to push rates lower there.

A factor that should have helped the bond market and caused a further easing in rates, but didn't, was the government's report at midweek that corporations had again revised downward their estimates of capital spending for 1970.

By virtue of its strong upturn in the first two sessions, the stock market ended modestly higher last week in a broad-based advance. The volume of trading picked up as prices moved upward.

A total of 1,135 stocks ended in the plus column for the week, while 463 declined and 146 were unchanged. There were 15 new highs and 16 new lows for the week.

Almost half of the week's 693 million-share volume on the New York Stock Exchange came in the last two sessions.

Turnover the week before amounted to 78.5 million shares. All of the leading market averages rose for the week, though much more modestly than in the preceding two weeks.

The Dow-Jones Industrial stock average posted a net gain of 5.34, closing at 771.15, a new recovery high. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.97 to 62.83 and the Big Board's composite index was up 0.63 to 45.11.

A pair of speculative oil stocks—Occidental Petroleum and Occidental Petroleum—led the advance last week, with both up 1.34 and 1.35, respectively.

Occidental rose 3 3/4 to 30 5/8, fueled by a spectacular advance on Friday. The company said it had settled the issue of posted prices with the Libyan government and that its crude oil production from the concession in Libya has been restored as of Wednesday. Volume totaled 983,100 shares.

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New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Sept. 5, 1970

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	771.15	765.15	771.15	+5.34
Standard & Poor's	62.83	61.86	62.83	+0.97
NYSE Composite	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 100	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 200	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 300	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 400	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 500	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 600	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 700	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 800	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 900	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1000	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1100	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1200	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1300	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1400	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1500	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1600	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1700	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1800	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 1900	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2000	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2100	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2200	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2300	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2400	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2500	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2600	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2700	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2800	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2900	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3000	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3100	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3200	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3300	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3400	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3500	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3600	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3700	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3800	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3900	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4000	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4100	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4200	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4300	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4400	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4500	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4600	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4700	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4800	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4900	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 5000	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63

Market Averages

Week Ended Sept. 5, 1970

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	771.15	765.15	771.15	+5.34
Standard & Poor's	62.83	61.86	62.83	+0.97
NYSE Composite	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 100	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
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NYSE 2300	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2400	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
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NYSE 2600	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2700	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2800	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 2900	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3000	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3100	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3200	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3300	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 3400	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
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NYSE 3900	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4000	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4100	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63
NYSE 4200	45.11	44.48	45.11	+0.63

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZZ SAWYER

WIZARD ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

ZIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE —By Alan Truscott

The 1971 world team championship for the Bermuda Bowl will be played in Taiwan, and for the first time there will be two teams representing North America.

One will be the Dallas Aces. The other will be determined by a playoff in New York this month involving the four teams with the best records in major national team championships during the past year.

The youngest contenders are the winners of the Spingold Cup, a team led by Steve Altman of New York. Altman and team member Peter Weichsel are 27 years old; Joel Stuart and Tom Smith are in their early 30s, and David Strasberg is the old man of the team at 42. The diagramed deal contributed to their victory in that event.

Weichsel as North opened one club, a strong bid showing at least 16 high-card points. East made an overall of one spade, then went to game after North's raise showed a balanced hand. South knew he had useful intermediate cards; in particular, the spade ten was probably worth a trick once East had overcalled in that suit.

The spade nine was led. South ducked in dummy and captured the jack with the ace. He led the diamond ten. West took his ace and led his remaining spade to knock out dummy's king.

The declarer cashed two

more diamond tricks, played the ace and another heart. East played well by putting up his king and leading his last heart to get rid of the lead.

South won the heart return in dummy with the jack, and cashed dummy's remaining diamond winner to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ 6
♥ —
♦ K85
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ —
♣ J874

EAST
♠ Q8
♥ —
♦ —
♣ A9

SOUTH
♠ 104
♥ Q
♦ —
♣ 10

A heart six was led from dummy, and when East discarded the club queen, South knew that East's last cards were the queen-eight of spades and a club. He led the club ten to the king with confidence.

If West had held the ace, the king would have won the trick. As it was, East had to surrender a trick to South's spade ten—the golden card that had justified the game bid in the first place.

NORTH
♠ K6
♥ A163
♦ QJ7
♣ K95

WEST (D)
♠ 95
♥ 54
♦ A53
♣ J87432

EAST
♠ Q1874
♥ K109
♦ 842
♣ A9

SOUTH
♠ A1043
♥ Q872
♦ 1096
♣ 105

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
Pass 1♣ 1♠ 1NT
Pass 2NT Pass 3NT
Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade nine.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

Across

1. SIBRE
2. MAURUS
3. STARKET
4. BALLETS
5. PENSIVE
6. ALVIN
7. AGORA
8. VOW
9. CLAN
10. BYRON
11. BITE
12. KIEG
13. BASTIN
14. FREER
15. DIETER
16. DEPLEORS
17. ALCOHOL
18. BULGARIA
19. TEXAS
20. ALICIA
21. PLEIER
22. NIB
23. RUSS
24. SPANAS
25. BILE
26. ALIA
27. TEENS
28. EELER
29. MAYNOR
30. TENSING
31. STORIES
32. TRAVENT
33. SIERRITE
34. LITTE

Down

1. DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE —that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STEAE

VINEA

PAKUM

OPPELE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

YOU KNOW YOU GOT A BREAK WHEN YOU HAVE THIS!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A O O O O O

Saturday's Jumble: TRILL, HEAVY, MOTIVE, BROGUE

Answers: How the miser held on to his dough—TIGHTLY.

BOOKS

GOD IS AN ENGLISHMAN
By R. F. Deiderfeld. Simon & Schuster. 687 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If you've had enough of parties and sand and mountains of people and dogs and demonstrations... if you'd like to forget about traffic and packing and the end of summer, find yourself a hammock or an armchair and read "God is an Englishman," the fifth and newest of R. F. Deiderfeld's odd but charming epic historical novels. It's a book to get lost in on a long weekend. It creates a world utterly removed from the present. It's cheerful without being Pollyannaish, sentimental without being too thick, and sufficiently moving to dampen one's eyes without blurring the print on the page. It's long and elaborate, because Deiderfeld is never shy about writing a scene, not even when he has revealed its outcome in advance, yet almost every scene is written imaginatively enough to justify its presence. In sum, "God is an Englishman" is unabashed fiction, so cheerfully unconcerned with the recent history of the novel-so self-indulgently old-fashioned—that it seems almost an innovation, a two-day lollipop resting proudly in a gallery of abstract sculpture.

It is built out of clichés as huge and familiar as the blocks of Stonehenge. A Secret Treasure provides Our Hero with the chance to gamble on a Grand Scheme. While laying the foundation for his scheme, our hero meets and marries an Industrialist's Daughter who is fleeing an Arranged Marriage and who is Disowned at once for fleeing. Our hero's grand scheme succeeds; hero and wife prosper and multiply. Scheme fails, hero and wife are threatened by Another Woman and a Great Disaster. Will they come through? They will. There will always be an England.

The people of the book seem to have stepped from a waxworks museum featuring characters of the 19th-century English novel. In addition to hero, heroine, and other woman, there are Aged Parent, Scheming Housekeeper, Diligent Uprights, Raskish Gambler, Upright Bookkeeper, Godly Foreman, Scottish Sharpener, and even Charles Dickens himself (Deiderfeld's hero, clearly), glimpsed against the background of an actual historical event that Dickens was actually involved in (the Staplehurst railway disaster of 1866) and which serves as the novel's major crisis.

But Deiderfeld knows very well what he is doing, with And like an indulgent, gentle sitting-down-to-tell-a-bedtime story for the hundredth time, he seems to know we know he knows. Tell us about England, Deiderfeld. Tell us about Adam Swann, how he found the necklace of rubies while serving with the British Army in Crimea and a survivor of the Light Brigade. Tell how with luck and brains, and the help of women and his loyal work to all of whom he was kind, he turned the rubies into a business empire built on horses and drays, right at height of the Industrial Revolution. Make Adam Swann's daughter a beautiful and clever. Make her things happy but not too bad. Make her one live happily ever after, make us cry just a little.

So Deiderfeld takes clichés and strings it together as artfully as Ada Ruby necklace is strung, and settle back half knowing what will happen, but wanting to hear every detail just the same. And the title "God is an Englishman"? Oddly enough, it is neither arrogant nor too. It is a sentiment, in its text, utterly inoffensive, touching. It is both an in of how far the past has receded and a measure of Deiderfeld's skill in conjuring up that and draping it in the mask of a fairy tale.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD —By Will We

ACROSS

1. Erstwhile popular music
6. Skull and dance
10. Luma, for one
14. Military halting place
15. Old Chinese treaty port
16. Market purchase
17. Shoe factory worker
18. Unmarried women
20. Fencing moves
22. Word in gas ads
23. Comforts
24. Leading
25. Hesitate
27. Cooking direction
28. Musical instruments
29. Place for certain combs
30. Small bit
34. Emptiness
35. Musical sounds
36. Old name for Tokyo
37. Something to clean up

DOWN

9. Briefs
10. Watchwords
11. City on the Allegheny
12. Coated iron
13. Sprinkled
19. Sir Walter was one
21. Weight of India
24. Economized
25. Kind of rubber
26. Rose's beloved
27. Simon test
28. Statue holders
31. Bride and groom
32. Kind of talk
33. Flower
35. "Here comes"
38. Sifts
40. Obstacle
41. Forest of W.W. note
43. Catfish with a charge
44. On one's side
45. Wooden shoe
46. Belief
47. He has an army
48. Sheriff's army
50. Begin to wake up
51. Hit the
53. Sailboat
55. Bursars' Abbot

1 France's neighbor, Abbe
2 Saint, in State, Etienne
3 Unmarried men
4 Manage
5 Reads
6 Fisherman's tries
7 Elec. units
8 Item at a laun

سكنا استلار



Rindt in driver's seat of his Lotus Ford before trial.

Race driver Jackie Stewart consoles Jochen Rindt's widow, Nina, after the accident which killed her husband.

Could Win Drivers' Title Posthumously

Rindt Killed in Crash at Monza Trials

MONZA, Italy, Sept. 6 (AP).—Jochen Rindt, one race away from winning the world drivers' championship, was killed yesterday when his Lotus Formula One car crashed during a trial run for the Italian Grand Prix.

The 28-year-old Austrian, leader in this year's Formula One championship table by 20 points, was fatally injured in the wreckage of his car after the vehicle struck the guard rail on a curve, lost a wheel, smashed into the rail again and bounced several times. Part of the car broke off and slightly injured a policeman.

Rindt, a veteran of ten years of racing, was taken to the infirmary on the track. Doctors there pronounced him dead but called an ambulance to take him to Milan University Hospital's re-examination center.

Doctors at the track said they momentarily succeeded in getting Rindt's heart to beat again, and for this reason sent him to the Milan hospital.

Another member of the official Lotus team, Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, escaped injury yesterday when his car went off the parabolic curve and crashed into woods, not far from the scene of Rindt's crash. Fittipaldi's car was badly damaged. After Rindt's

death, Lotus withdrew from today's race.

Rindt was born in Mainz, Germany, but held an Austrian passport. He lived in Switzerland, above Lake Geneva, with his wife, Nina, a Finnish-born former model, and 2-year-old daughter.

Rindt's Austro-German parents were killed in an air raid when he was only 1. He was brought up by relatives in Vienna, where he first started racing an old Alfa Romeo.

He made his name one summer weekend in 1964 when he went to England to race a Formula Two Brabham. On a Saturday, he finished third behind Jim Clark at Mallory Park. On Monday he beat everyone in the field at Crystal Palace.

The following year he raced for Rob Walker's Formula One team, but his real success came when he won the classic Le Mans 24-hour race for Ferrari. Rindt, often considered professional to the point of coldness, went on to win the United States Grand Prix for his new team—Lotus.

Several hours before going out for yesterday's trial run, Rindt said: "Last year I had a lot of bad luck but this year it has changed."

This year, after winning at Monza, Rindt took the Dutch, French, British and German events to establish a strong lead in the championship. He had to win only one of the re-

maining four races to clinch the title and could still win it posthumously.

"If I become champion," Rindt said only a few days before his death, "I think it will be different. I want to give up racing in the next three years. But I haven't put in ten years to give it up just as I am ready for the kill."

Rindt had only two major crashes before, and neither proved serious. "I wasn't frightened," he recalled. "It all happened too fast. The worst times are when a friend gets killed."

Like several of the top drivers, Rindt lived in Switzerland to avoid taxes. He was about to move into a \$192,000 home next to one of his best friends, Jack Stewart, the current champion, in the foothills above Geneva.

He was also a keen businessman, which brought him a six-figure salary but kept him away from home for more than half the year.

Nina Rindt, like auto racing wives everywhere, lived in fear of his crashing. "Someone in the family has to be scared," she once said. "I'm scared for all of us."

Before yesterday's trial, Rindt failed to give his wife a symbolic good-bye kiss before jumping into his car for a final time.

The Austrian stood chatting idly with a friend at the track when his car was rolled up for his last lap.

Rindt immediately jumped into the car, neglecting to kiss his wife, who was in the pits ready to clock his run. This is unusual among drivers, who consider such acts of omission bad luck.

Third Major Fatality

MONZA, Italy, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Jochen Rindt was the third big-name world Grand Prix racing driver to die on the track this year.

On June 2, Bruce McLaren, 32-year-old New Zealander, was killed when his McLaren M8D race car blew up at 180 m.p.h. on the Goodwood circuit in southern England.

On June 21, Piers Courage, 28, a top British contender for world championship honors, was killed in his blazing Italian-built Tomaso Ford when he crashed on the 73rd lap of the Dutch motor race grand prix in Zandvoort, the Netherlands.

Shortly after Courage's death, Rindt was quoted as saying, "It certainly makes you think of giving up. But you keep going. Motor-racing is such a professional job today that you devote most of your time to it and lose touch with the normal world."

"You can get so completely involved in it that you wouldn't know what to do if you stopped. Some people just can't get out. I want to quit before that happens to me, but racing doesn't pay off if you quit at the top," he said.

Regazzoni's Ferrari 1st At Monza

Narrowly Defeats Stewart, Beltoise

MONZA, Italy, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Clay Regazzoni, Swiss driver in his first season in the Formula One circuit, continued the Ferrari revival with a photo-finish victory in the Italian Grand Prix here today.

But Austrian Jochen Rindt, killed yesterday in practice for today's race, remained 20 points ahead in the world championship table and, with three races remaining, is almost certain to become the first posthumous world champion.

The Italian Ferrari, in the shadow of their British competitors for the past two years, showed that last month's victory in the Formula Grand Prix was no fluke, but it was a close finish as Regazzoni roared in ahead of Britain's Jackie Stewart and France's Jean-Pierre Beltoise in a Matra-Simca—less than six seconds separating the three.

Regazzoni, 30, finished second behind fellow Ferrari driver Jackie Stewart of Belgium in the Austrian Grand Prix—the Italian car's first world championship triumph since the 1968 French Grand Prix.

Jack, fastest in practice, set the early pace in today's race—fourth in the 15-race world championship calendar. The Belgian speedster was still ahead after 115 kilometers (71.45 miles), closely followed by Jackie Stewart of Britain in a BRM and Regazzoni.

But after 32 laps of the 5.76 kilometers (3.58-mile) circuit, Jack was forced into the pits with fuel supply problems. Australian Dennis Hulme in a McLaren-Ford took over the lead, but could only manage fourth place in the final scramble for the finish line.

Regazzoni covered the 381 kilometers (237 miles) in one hour 39 minutes 6.8 seconds at an average speed of 248.28 k.p.h. (154.28 m.p.h.). A race record. Stewart finished in one hour, 39 minutes 12.61 seconds—seven-hundredths of a second ahead of Beltoise.

FINISH OF ITALIAN PRX

1. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland, Ferrari, 1:39:06.8; 2. Jackie Stewart, Scotland, March Ford, 1:39:12.61; 3. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France, Matra-Simca, 1:39:18.35; 4. Dennis Hulme, New Zealand, McLaren-Ford, 1:39:18.35; 5. Rolf Stommelen, West Germany, Brabham, 1:39:18.35; 6. Francois Ceccotto, Switzerland, Ferrari, 1:39:18.35; 7. Chris Amon, New Zealand, March Ford, 1:39:18.35; 8. Peter Gethin, Britain, McLaren Ford, 1:39:18.35; 9. Jochen Rindt, Austria, BRM P133 (38 laps), 1:39:18.35.

White Sox Name Tanner Manager

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP).—Chuck Tanner, the manager of the Hawaii Islanders of the Pacific Coast League, has been named manager of the Chicago White Sox.

Tanner, 41 years old, eight-season minor league manager in the California Angels system was hired by Stu Holcomb, the new White Sox general manager, to replace Don Gutteridge.

Gutteridge was dismissed Wednesday.

Tanner will take over as manager of the White Sox at the conclusion of the Pacific Coast League's championship series, which started today in Spokane, Wash. He will join the White Sox no later than Sept. 16, when they play the Royals in Kansas City.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	59	48	.545	—
New York	57	51	.524	2 1/2
Detroit	52	56	.481	7 1/2
Seattle	47	61	.435	12 1/2
Washington	45	63	.417	14 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	50	49	.505	—
San Francisco	48	51	.485	2 1/2
Los Angeles	47	52	.475	3 1/2
San Diego	46	53	.463	4 1/2
Chicago	45	54	.451	5 1/2

Friday's Results	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland 5, Kansas City 0	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, New York 3	—	—	—	—
Baltimore 3, Detroit 2	—	—	—	—
Seattle 3, Boston 2	—	—	—	—
Minnesota 3, Cleveland 2	—	—	—	—

Saturday's Results	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland 5, Kansas City 0	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, New York 3	—	—	—	—
Baltimore 3, Detroit 2	—	—	—	—
Seattle 3, Boston 2	—	—	—	—
Minnesota 3, Cleveland 2	—	—	—	—

Sunday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit 3, Washington 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
Chicago 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Houston 2	—	—	—	—

Friday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Saturday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Sunday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Monday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Tuesday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Wednesday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Thursday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Friday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Saturday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

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New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Monday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Tuesday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	—	—	—	—
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San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

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San Francisco 4, Oakland 3	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2	—	—	—	—
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

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Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

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San Diego 3, Milwaukee 2	—	—	—	—
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2	—	—	—	—
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 2	—	—	—	—

Beat Phils; Cubs-Mets Rained Out

Pirates Win to Increase Lead

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Bob Robertson, who earlier drove in two runs with a pair of sacrifice flies, led off the tenth inning with a home run today to give Pittsburgh a 4-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Robertson's homer, his 23rd, came off reliever Dick Selma.

The victory increased the Pirates lead to two games over Chicago, and 2 1/2 over New York, as today's scheduled Met-Cub game was rained out.

The game will be replayed in New York during the final series of the season.

Dodgers 4, Astros 3

Ninth-inning singles by Billy Graber and pinch-hitter Tom Haller and Manny Mota gave Los Angeles a 4-3 victory over Houston.

Cardinals 7, Expos 2

Bob Gibson lashed a two-run single to key a six-run uprising.

Sunday

In the seventh inning and became the first St. Louis pitcher ever to win 20 games in five seasons as the Cardinals beat Montreal, 7-2.

Gibson blanked the Expos until the eighth inning and brought his season mark to 20-6. He and Dizzy Dean had been the only four-time 20-game winners in Cardinal history.

Reds 6, Padres 5

Bobby Tolan and Johnny Bench blasted two-run homers in the seventh inning to power Cincinnati to a 6-5 victory over San Diego. Bench belted his 43rd homer of the year—his first since Aug. 23—after Pete Rose had singled.

Giants 1, Braves 6

Gaylord Perry pitched a four-hitter and Bobby Bond homered for the only run in the game to give San Francisco a 1-0 victory over Atlanta.

Tigers 5, Senators 7

Norm Cash raced home from first in the 12th inning when Elliott Medcok doublet past right fielder Del Unser for an error, giving Detroit an 8-7 victory over Atlanta.

Urtain Knockouts

Opponent in Second

VALENCIA, Spain, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Jose Urtain, the Spanish European heavyweight boxing champion, knocked out West German Arno Prick in the second round of a non-title bout at Jativa, near here, today.

The champion knocked Prick to his knees with a strong right soon after the start of the second round. The German got up immediately, but Urtain caught him with a right and a left followed by a vicious jab and the German went down for the full count.

White Sox Name Tanner Manager

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San Francisco 4, Oakland 3

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